MORNING EDITION

Japan Times & Advertiser

MORNING EDITION

No. 15,360 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1942 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

ARMY ADVANCING IN MALAYA, P.I., AND BORNEO; 25,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED SINCE START OF WAR

Announces Results of Hongkong Campaign And Figures Up to January 3—559 Enemy Planes and 54 Vessels Destroyed

PLANES, GUNS AND AUTOMOBILES CAPTURED

The Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. Wednesday released a communique revealing the war results of the campaign for the capture of Hongkong since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia up to January 3. The communique follows:

"1. The booty gained by the Japanese during the Hongkong campaign includes:

Airplanes	5
Small Firearms	988
Machine-guns	1,020
Guns	122
The items under Guns are:	
Small Caliber Guns	58
Anti-aircraft Guns	19
10-Milimeter Heavy Guns, Hand-Grenade Guns	
Cannon	8
12-Milimeter Trench Mortars	3
15-Milimeter Hand-Grenade Guns	8
15-Milimeter Cannon	12
24-Milimeter Cannon	8
Rounds of Ammunition	18,300
Tanks	10
Automobiles	1,470

(Notice: The above war results are those up to December 31, 1941, therefore, after careful later investigation our losses are expected to exceed the above figures.)

Rolling-stock	309
Torpedo-boats	2

Fuel (gasoline, kerosene, and others)—Large quantities and a large quantity of provisions, building materials, etc.

"2 Planes shot down	14
"3. Ships sunk	
Gun-boats	4
Vessels	13
"4. Prisoners	11,241
Enemy War dead	1,555
"5. Our losses:	
War dead	675
War wounded	1,404

"Round-up War Results up to January 3.

"1. The booty gained by the Japanese includes:

Airplanes	17
Small fire-arms	5,183
Machine-guns	1,165
Guns (Including heavy guns 45)	206
Rounds of Ammunition	98,255
Tanks	81
Automobiles	2,830
Rolling-stock	316
Torpedo-boats	2

And a large amount of Fuel (gasoline, kerosene, etc.) Provisions, Building Materials, etc.

"2. Planes shot down (total)	559
Fighters	416
Bombers	143
"3. Ships sunk (total)	54
Destroyers	2
Submarine	1
Gun-boats	9
Torpedo-boats	4
Transports	38
"4. Captives	12,864
War dead	2,105
"5. Our Losses:	
War Dead	752
War Wounded	1,835
Airplanes	81
Ships:	
Sunk	5
Damaged	16

(Notice: War results in the Philippines, excluding airplanes, are now under investigation and so they are not included in the above figures.)

U.S. SPREADING LIES TO BAIT S. AMERICA FOR UNDERSTANDING

Propaganda at Full Blast to Prepare for Rio de Janeiro Conference

ROOSEVELT DESIGNS CLEAR

Wants to Dictate Terms—Chile Won't Be Coerced Into Fighting Axis

D.N.B.

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—The U.S. propaganda service is making strenuous efforts to influence public opinion in South America, especially in Argentina, in order to make the countries accept President Roosevelt's demands at the forthcoming conference of the Foreign Ministers of the South American nations at Rio de Janeiro.

In remarkable contrast to these endeavors stands the complete silence of Argentine circles about these problems. The news coming in from the United States are trying to create the impression as if next week's conference were dealing in the first instance with economic questions.

Japan's successes in Eastern Asia apparently stopped the influx of raw materials to the U.S.A. and the President therefore must look for additional raw materials in other parts of the world, particularly in South America. It is therefore suggested to send U.S. engineers and technicians to South America in order to increase and speed up the production of war materials and, at the same time, to bring South American production fully in line with that of the U.S.A. requirements.

Although the Argentine press does not comment on the U.S. plans it may be taken for granted that at the Rio Conference President Roosevelt through his Secretary of State Cordell Hull will present demands for the "extension of the political and economic relations and for the strengthening of the mutual understanding."

Chile Won't Support

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—Any proposal for a declaration of war against the Axis Powers by the Pan-American republic will not be supported by Chile for the moment, although Chile is willing to foster inter-American economic relations, especially with Brazil, to compensate for loss of the important Japanese market, it was reported here today.

Before departing from Santiago for Buenos Aires en route to the conference of foreign ministers to be held this month in Rio de Janeiro, Juan Batista Rossetti, Chilean Foreign Minister, today expressed belief that the Pan-American discussions will achieve practical results and would further strengthen inter-American solidarity.

Although the Chilean Foreign Minister would not comment on the report that the Dominican Republic will ask for a joint declaration of war against the Axis Powers, he stated that Chile is prepared to go as far as is needed to render efficient military collaboration, the report said.

Meanwhile, semi-official circles here expressed belief that Chile's attitude is being dictated by its geographic position and because of the long Chilean coastline, any decisions of a military nature reached during the Rio Conference will have greater importance for Chile than any other South American country.

Discussing economic problems, Mr. Rossetti declared Chile would support proposals tending to lower or remove barriers to free commercial intercourse or to avert increases in prices of necessary raw materials.

Ready for Conference

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—Having completed preparations, the Argentine delegation to the Pan-American conference of Foreign Ministers at Rio de Janeiro, headed by Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, will sail for the Brazilian capital on Thursday, together with the delegations of Chile, Paraguay and Peru, the German News Agency reported from Buenos Aires today.

Abetz Going to Paris

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—Otto Abetz, German Ambassador plenipotentiary to Paris, who is at present in Berlin, shortly will resume his post in the former French capital, the Wilhelmstrasse announced tonight.

New Zealand Youths Called

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—All able-bodied youths in New Zealand between 18 and 20 years of age will be conscripted, the New Zealand Ministry of Defense announced today, Reuters reports from Wellington.

Naval Airmen Blast Corregidor and Mariveles in Two-Day Operation—Enemy Aircraft Carrier Believed Damaged

ARMY PLANES HEAVILY ATTACK BATAAN

The Japanese Naval Air Force in the Philippines on January 4 and 5 repeated fierce raids on Corregidor and Mariveles inflicting heavy damage on military establishments there. During the air raids the Japanese Naval Air Force badly damaged a warship, believed to be an aircraft-carrier and shot down one plane and destroyed five others, according to a communique issued by the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 6:30 p.m. Wednesday.

During the operation off Davao on January 4, a certain cruiser of the Imperial Navy was slightly damaged but is fit for navigation and action, according to the same communique which adds that the Navy lost a submarine at a certain point in the Pacific.

ARMY BOMBERS ACTIVE OVER BATAAN

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN PHILIPPINES, January 6.—Japanese Army planes yesterday heavily attacked Rimai as well as a point about 10 kilometers north of Mariveles in Bataan Peninsula, setting fire to enemy barracks there. Meanwhile, P-40 type fighter planes which appeared yesterday over an unspecified place were shot down by Japanese anti-aircraft guns.

RANGOON SUFFERS NEW AIR RAIDS

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—Japanese air formations directed heavy raids against an airport north of Rangoon today, while the city was left unharmed, according to a Rangoon broadcast intercepted in Bangkok and relayed here today.

Meanwhile the Delhi Radio has announced that Indian, Burmese and Chinese forces have taken up positions on Burma's eastern border where an early Japanese attack is expected, said the report.

Shocked by steady Japanese advances in South Asia, the same radio broadcast a British decree which stipulates that all gatherings without Government authorization will be prohibited; anybody found in the act of committing sabotage will be shot on the spot and heavy punishment will be dealt out for disobedience and acts menacing the security of the State, concluded the report.

JAPANESE ADVANCING FROM VICTORIA POINT

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—Japanese Forces advancing from Victoria Point, strategic area on the Malay-Burma border, have occupied a region between Victoria Point and an undisclosed sector, a report from London admitted today.

BRITISH IN MALAYA ARE RETREATING

Domei

BERNE, January 6.—Battered by smashing Japanese advances on the Malay Peninsula, British forces in Perak Province have been forced to retreat still further with appearance of a fresh Japanese threat on the left flank of the British troops, it was reported here from Singapore today. Japanese Forces are attacking British positions 40 miles south of the Bernam River and pushing steadily forward along the coast of Selangor State. The situation along the Malay front has become extremely confused, the report said.

Meanwhile, other dispatches received here on the fighting on Malaya reported that military circles in Rangoon believe Japanese Forces are aiming for another break-through of the British lines on the Malay Peninsula to hasten further retreat. Other British units on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula are retreating in the Kuantan sector, in Pahang Province. Military observers in London admitted, meantime, that the danger to Singapore has increased tremendously since the Kuantan airfield fell into Japanese hands.

AUSTRALIA TO RECALL OFFICERS FROM ABROAD

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—Fearing possible developments in the South Pacific, the Australian Government to strengthen its home defense is recalling officers and non-commissioned officers now serving with the Australian units in the Middle East, according to reports from Canberra received here today.

Approximately 12 officers of each rank from sergeants to majors will be recalled, it was disclosed.

Van Mook to Australia

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—Hubertus J. Van Mook, recently-appointed deputy Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, will arrive at Canberra today from Batavia to participate in a joint conference with Australian representatives, the German News Agency reported from Shanghai today.

Questions pertaining to common defense in the western Pacific and joint Allied command will be discussed at the conference, D.N.B. said.

ENTRANCE OF CHIANG'S MEN INCITES BURMESE

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 7.—Sudden dispatch of Chungking forces into Burma on January 3 has created much sensation among the Burmese, it was disclosed by a telegraphic message reaching here from Rangoon today.

The dispatch of Chiang's troops was made as a result of military conversations held between General Chiang Kai-shek and General Sir Archibald Wavell, the newly-appointed Commander-in-Chief of the so-called anti-Axis Forces in East Asia, it is understood.

The main reasons of popular apprehensions against Chungking forces are as follows:

1. Peace and order in Burma are endangered by decadent and bad Chinese soldiers.

2. Burma is now likely to become a fresh theater of war in the current War of Greater East Asia.

Despite the official announcement of the dispatch of Chungking forces by the British authorities, the Burmese Government in fear of further intensifying general antipathy is keeping reticence about the move.

FALL OF SINGAPORE CERTAIN TO HAPPEN TO USHER NEW ERA

Japan Can Go Ahead With East Asia Sphere Without Obstruction

FORT CANNOT EXPECT AID

Has to Shift for Herself in Face Of Increasing Nippon Attacks

ROME, January 6. (Special).—When Singapore falls which is certain to happen looked at from all angles, Japan's war to chastise America and Britain will reach a stage when all Anglo-Saxon influence will be swept out of East Asia.

It is commonplace to say that the fall of Singapore is a disaster to the Allies. Much more important is it to say that with its fall Japan's resolve to construct the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will attain its virtual realization.

Hongkong has fallen; Manila has fallen. Next? All military roads lead to Singapore.

Britain Still Boasting

Britain boasts that she will hold out to the last man in Singapore. How much faith should we put in this utterance? Absolutely none. Any layman can see that to defend the outpost requires a force larger than what it has now. And to have this larger force the defenders have to send for reinforcements. But can reinforcements arrive? Not with the dreaded Japanese Navy ruling the waves that surround the fort.

Finding herself in a dither, the usual custom of the British is to cry for American aid. It is too bad that right now the United States is faced with her own worries; what with her own Pacific Fleet annihilated and her populace twitching its thumb imagining the havocs that would come with a Japanese air raid.

The U.S. Atlantic Fleet can without any inconvenience move out to the Pacific. But another Pacific blow as that which occurred at Pearl Harbor would throw Roosevelt into a fit.

In addition, to move the Atlantic Fleet to the Pacific would be a welcome strategy to the Axis Powers. It is no general statement to say that the U.S. Atlantic Fleet will stay in her own waters and not dare to venture out to the Pacific.

With U.S. help to Singapore out of the question Britain will turn to Australia, the next logical and nearest access to help. But the country down under like America is beset with her own worries. She is about to tell her mother country, in fact she has already told the mother country, to shut up in her walls for help. Australia's latest move was to recall her officers and non-commissioned officers in the Middle East for fear of a possible South Pacific development.

Must Act Alone

With America playing safe for her own sake and with Australia likewise concerned, it is every man for himself to defend Singapore.

The Japanese forces are thunderbolting down toward the Malay Peninsula headed for Singapore. Britain herself has admitted the huge sweeping gains of the Japanese. Kuantan has fallen. The Imperial forces are now driving into Selangor, and from here is Johore next. Johore is adjacent to Singapore.

Pretty soon the whole of Borneo will be occupied by the Japanese forces. Japan has proved that she can and will land troops anywhere at will. To do this is easy for her as she has knocked out the British Asiatic Fleet, the U.S. Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor and as her air arm has either destroyed or chased away all enemy airplanes.

With Singapore very near, made possible by huge gains the Japanese forces will give their all to crumble the last stronghold of the Anglo-Saxons.

With no help coming and as the fury of the Japanese attacks culminates, the fate of Singapore is sealed.

The day Singapore falls initiates the free rein of the Japanese to hew out a new order guaranteeing fairness and humane treatment to the natives in a sphere that rightfully belongs to the Japanese by all rules of logic.

The day when Englishmen will have to stop playing cricket and sipping Scotch and when the venal Americans will have to stop flinging his meretricious dollar bill is fast approaching.

The rot that typifies the Anglo-Saxon is to be rid of by the fall of Singapore.

Turks Lower Income Tax

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—In an effort to minimize the effects of the rising cost of living on minor employes, the Turkish Government will reduce income taxes on monthly incomes below [illegible] Turkish pounds, it was announced in Ankara today, according to a dispatch received by the German News Agency from the Turkish capital.

Flying Corps Night Raids Singapore in Co-operation With Land Units—Fierce Japanese Push Continues in Borneo

RESTORATION OF OIL FIELDS BEING MADE

The Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters announced the results of operations in the Malay, Philippine and Borneo regions up to January 6, at 12:35 p.m. Wednesday. The announcement reads:

MALAY REGION:

"1. West Coast: Japanese forces that occupied Ipoh on December 28, continued to advance and since December 30 opened attack on the Kampar district which has been turned into a fortress to defend Kuala Lumpur, important center in Selangor. While a portion of the forces attacked this area from the north, another went southward to the southwestern section of Kampar. Also some troops were landed at the mouth of the Beram River, thus cutting off the enemy's retreat. On January 2, the enemy in Kampar was obliged to retreat as our encirclement positions were perfected, and completely occupied it on the evening of the same day. Our forces are still pursuing the enemy.

"2. East Coast: Our forces that occupied Kuantan on December 31, attacked 5,000 enemy troops in the district southwest of Kuantan, and on January 2, occupied an airfield there. Our forces are advancing.

"3. Cooperating with land forces, the Army Air Force raided the remaining enemy air bases and staged a night attack on Singapore and smashed military establishments. In this region the enemy air forces are completely destroyed, and the remaining forces are hiding in the neighborhood of Singapore.

PHILIPPINE REGION:

"1. Luzon Island: Our strong forces that occupied Manila on January 2, are chasing the enemy that has fled into the Bataan Peninsula. On the afternoon of January 3, they attacked enemy positions at Bacolo. The enemy has now given up Manila, having lost battle after battle, and is now trying to hold the Bataan Peninsula and Corregidor fortress. But the speedy operation of our Air Forces have given them a decisive blow, and the remaining air forces are practically annihilated with no enemy craft in sight.

"2. Mindanao Island: The mopping-up campaign in the neighborhood of Davao is already completed and the residents are regaining peace and stability.

BORNEO REGION:

"Forces that succeeded in landing at Miri, Luton and Seria on December 16 have secured the oil fields and are now making efforts to restore these oil wells.

"Troops that successfully landed at Kuching destroyed about 1,000 enemy troops who had built strong positions with more than 10 tanks, and captured 4 tanks, 50 motor cars and 11 guns. There were also taken about 200 prisoners. On December 31, the city of Brunei was occupied by a strong force, and on January 1, Labuan Island at the entrance to Brunei Bay was completely occupied by our forces that attacked the place from the sea. Further results are being gained in Borneo."

BRITISH ADMIT BOMBING OF RANGOON

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 7.—According to information reaching here from Rangoon, the British army and air authorities yesterday afternoon made the following announcement:

1. Japanese flying units showered bombs upon a certain air base near Rangoon at 1:15 a.m. yesterday.

2. Japanese flying units at noon the same day were witnessed flying in formations high over the skies of Moulmen,

MATERIAL SHORTAGE KEENLY FELT BY U.S.

Practically All Vital Supplies Short and America Now Called 'Have-Not' Nation

The transformation of the United States from a "have" to a "have-not" nation was statistically described by the Chugai Shogyo in an illuminating article which showed that America is running short of raw materials, especially strategic materials. Following is the article:

"America is a 'have-nation.' At least, that was America's talking point before the War of Greater East Asia and, it exploited every opportunity to vaunt its wealth in the eyes of other nations.

"Among the things which the United States leads in production more than any other nation in the world are copper, steel, lead, zinc, molybdenum, coal, oil, phosphate rocks, sulphur, cotton, corn, meat, butter, etc. It has an excellent system to handle the distribution of these commodities. Since the United States drew up its defense budget on July 1940, it has obtained the approval of the Congress to $68,000,000,000 appropriations. It is even rumored that the United States expects to spend as much as $1,500,000,000,000.

"The amount is staggering. From this standpoint, one could not very well blame anyone for entertaining some qualms when these figures were placed before their eyes. However, just what is the situation since the War of Greater East Asia began?

"In Hawaii, the American Pacific Fleet has been blasted to pieces. In the Philippine Islands, on the other hand, the Japanese armed forces have swept over the territory like a powerful wind, and in less than a month, has taken over Manila. The flying fortresses on the Islands didn't have time to warm up their motor, so swift was the Japanese advance.

Supply Routes Stopped

"More than a year has passed since the United States began its intensive expansion of armament and production. Secretary of War Colonel Frank Knox used to assert during this period that the Americans can gain mastery over the Seven Seas at any time. However, recent events have proven that the American Government has nothing more than a paper plan, with its plentiful mineral resources still undeveloped. Not only that, the United States has now lost its channels to the raw materials which are to be found in the South Pacific.

"Under these circumstances, it would seem that the United States will have no small difficulty in strengthening its defense economy despite the passage of the 'victory budget' and the execution of the order for putting the airplane factories, dockyards and munition works on a 24-hour basis. The experience of being a 'have-not' nation must be very excruciating.

"A committee for munitions of the American Army and Navy has listed the following goods as strategic raw materials; namely, antimony, chrome, coconut charcoal, manganese, Manila hemp, mercury, mica, nickel, quartz, quinine, rubber, silk, tin and tungsten.

"Other products which have been considered 'emergency raw materials' as listed in the same report published on January 1940, include aluminum, asbestos, cork, graphite, leather, iodine, 'silk-cotton,' opium, optical lens, carbolic acid, platinum, imitation leather, toluole, vanadium and wool.

Strategic and Emergency Materials

"The meaning of the words, strategic raw materials, perhaps should be given here. According to the committee, they are materials which are vital in case of war, which must be supplied in whole or in part from importations from abroad. On the other hand, emergency raw materials include those products which can be found at home but over which some restriction on distribution and consumption must take place in view of their necessity in time of war.

"Besides these two kinds of materials, the American Government has been confronted with the problem of keeping a stock of the following materials which the committee maintains must be used with some circumspection although they are not as important as the strategic and emergency materials. These are comprised of steel, copper, lead, oil, paper, pulp, jute, chlorine, zinc, sugar, sulphur, alcohol, camphor, castor oil, copra, hemp and shellac, and some 30 other products.

What U.S. Needs

"As has been made clear by the definitions of the words, strategic and emergency goods, the United States is in dire need of these products. Figures are given below, showing the consumption and the ability of the country to produce them itself.

Table 1
Strategic Raw Materials
(1937—1939 Averages)

Materials	Consumption	Production (%)
Antimony (U.S. tons)	14,910	2.0
Chrome (British tons)	410,086	0.5
Manganese (from 35% pure manganese ore British tons)	729,187	4.3
Mercury (76 lbs. unit)	25,178	70.3
Nickel (U.S. tons)	37,821	0.7
Manila hemp (British tons)	39,006	0.0
Cinchona bark (1,000 lbs.)	1,738	0.0
Raw rubber (British tons)	524,210	0.0
Reclaimed rubber (British tons)	147,062	108.7
Silk bales	406,841	0.0
Tin (British tons)	65,939	0.2
Tungsten (1,000 lbs.)	5,839	58.8

Table 2
Emergency Raw Materials

Materials	Consumption	Production (%)
Aluminum (1,000 lbs.)	286,494	105.5
Bauxite (British tons)	723,363	52.2
Asbestos (U.S. tons)	253,162	5.1
Cork (1,000 lbs.)	232,027	0.0
Graphite (1,000 lbs.)	43,384	—
Leather (1,000 pieces)	21,153	75.1
Iodine (1,000 lbs.)	1,343	22.3
'Silk-cotton' (British tons)	9,114	0.0
Opium (1,000 lbs.)	178	0.0
Optical lens (1,000 lbs.)	220	50.0
Platinum (Troy ounce)	99,232	21.0
Vanadium (U.S. tons)	3,002	47.0
Wool (1,000 lbs.)	523,897	88.4

"The situation in the United States regarding these various commodities are given in detail below:

"RUBBER: As was made clear before in the December 21, 1941 issue of the Chugai, the blow inflicted on the United States through the severance of the sea lanes to the south Pacific has had a heavy repercussion on its supply of rubber.

"According to the report issued by the Secretary of Commerce, the United States has only a year's reserve of this product. The amount of raw rubber which the Government has come into possession since the end of April of last year to the present and added to its stock must aggregate around 329,767 British tons.

"If the United States consumes this supply at the rate that it did on April of last year, this reserve would be easily depleted within five months. Other than this amount, the American Government may have acquired about 153,484 British tons of rubber but this would only last about two months. Since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia, it is very doubtful whether the United States was able to obtain some more as may be seen from the fact that the Rubber Reserve Company was able to corner only one-half of what it had expected.

1 Year's Supply Only

"The result has been that the United States had to cut down its consumption of rubber for use in civilian automobiles. On January 4, an order was put into effect restricting the production of tires and tubes. However, even if the United States should reduce the consumption of this product by 42 per cent of the consumption on April 1941, the rubber supply would last no more than one year.

"Of course, it is possible that the Government will see to it that this regulation is fulfilled by the automobile manufacturers with the consequence that this industry will be heavily cramped. In view of this fact, the outlook for the United States in this field is very gloomy.

Tin Scare Too

"TIN: The biggest uses of tin is in tin plates. Other uses are pewter, bronze, etc. As in the case of rubber, the blow to the economic system with the depletion of this commodity is serious. The tin situation in the United States is given in the table below.

Table 3
United States Tin Situation
(In U.S. ton)

	World production	Domestic production	Amount used in manufacturing tin-plates
1937	232,270	93,704	45,931
1938	165,603	56,739	27,227
1939	205,160	80,524	45,360

"The sources from which the United States has obtained its supply of tin has been British Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies. As far as world production is concerned, British Malaya produces as much as 36 per cent while the latter can offer 20 per cent.

4 Months' 'Supply Only'

"The United States has been rather hectically engaged in replenishing its supply of tin by cornering the market and by concluding an agreement with Bolivia. However, it has not been very successful with its plan, and it has even been stated that the present stock will be gone within four or five months. It is possible to reduce the distribution of tin to the manufacturers of tin cans and make them use glass jars, although such an action would result in the deterioration of this industry.

"CHROME: The product is an important metallurgical material, with its uses practically unlimited. During the year 1937-1938, the United States production totaled only 2,249 British tons while its consumption aggregated 10,086 British tons. In looking at its imports for 1939, it was found that 37 per cent of the chromite ores were obtained from South Africa, 23 per cent from the Philippine Islands, 21 per cent from Cuba and others from New Caledonia, Turkey and Greece. However, its dependence on the south Pacific for this product was not very conspicuous.

Manganese Depleted Too

"MANGANESE: This is absolutely necessary in steel manufacture. America is not able to supply enough to meet its national requirements. It can only produce about 4 per cent of its total annual consumption.

"It is estimated that the present stock will keep the steel manufacturers going for about one year or about 15 months. However, with the expansion in steel production, it is problematical whether the stock will last this long.

"Producing areas are Soviet Russia, Gold Coast, Brazil, British India and Cuba. But it has already become impossible to import it from Soviet Russia which supplied 21 per cent or from British India which offered 14 per cent. And it might be added that, to all intents and purposes, it would be impossible to get any from the Gold Coast from which the United States previously got 39 per cent of its supply.

Same With Other Materials

"MANILA HEMP: Every twine of hemp must be obtained from the Philippine Islands. It is indispensable in shipping and the United States has attempted to raise hemp in South America but it is questionable whether the Latin American countries will be able to produce it fast enough to meet American demands.

"ANTIMONY: Mexico produces about 56 per cent of antimony. Formerly the United States imported it from China, up to 80 per cent of its national requirements but now it has been relying on the South American countries. Antimony is very valuable in the manufacture of ammunition and in metallurgy.

"COCONUT CHARCOAL: Gas masks couldn't be made without this charcoal. Most of it is imported from the West Indies and from Central America.

"MERCURY: Mercury is indispensable in the manufacture of ammunition, etc. In 1939, America imported 2,362 flasks (unit of measurement) of mercury. About 74 per cent of it came from Spain, 16 per cent from Mexico and 19 per cent from Italy in 1939. Importation from Spain may become impossible very soon.

"MICA: American production of this material is insignificant. Most of it is acquired from British India but even this source is in danger at the present time.

"NICKEL: Nickel is imported from Canada.

"TUNGSTEN: In the past the United States has had to depend on China for 61 per cent of tungsten, 10 per cent from Mexico, 8 per cent from Malaya, 6 per cent from Argentina, etc. In other words, most of the importation came from the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Other than these materials, the United States imported 87 per cent of 'silk-cotton' from the Netherlands East Indies, 75 per cent of silk from Japan, 39 per cent and 17 per cent of wool respectively from Australia and New Zealand."

His Majesty The Emperor Will Honor Military Review at Yoyogi Grounds Today

The New Year Military Review will be held at the Yoyogi parade grounds in the August presence of His Majesty the Emperor this morning. The event this year is considerably significant because of Japan's brilliant war victories scored on land, sea and in the air. General Kotaro Nakamura is commander of the review.

About 20,000 soldiers, 150 mechanized units and 500 Army airplanes will participate in the great function.

According to the program officially announced, when all the participating units take up their positions at 9:30 a.m., His Imperial Majesty attired in the military uniform bearing the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum and the First Class Order of the Golden Kite will leave the Imperial Palace for the scene of review.

His Imperial Majesty will be accompanied by General Shigeru Hasunuma, Chief Aide-de-Camp, in a motor car. Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira and other high-ranking officials of the Imperial Household Department also will accompany His Imperial Majesty.

On arrival at the parade ground, His Imperial Majesty will mount on His Imperial Majesty's horse "Shirayuki" and will be pleased to review the crack Imperial troops. After this, march-past will be held.

It will be at this time about 10:48 a.m. that the Army airplanes consisting of heavy and light bombers, combat and scouting planes, will appear over Yoyogi and hold an impressive aerial march-past.

The whole event is scheduled to end at about 11:20 a.m., when His Imperial Majesty will return to the Imperial Palace.

MARCEL DEAT SCORES VICHY'S PAST ATTITUDE

Pretended to Cooperate With Nazis but Spirit Is Different

Domei

PARIS, January 6.—Marcel Deat, publisher of L'Oeuvre, in a radio broadcast here, last night vigorously condemned the attitude of the Government toward Germany since the conclusion of the armistice.

Mr. Deat declared that while the Government pretended willingness to cooperate with Germany, its spirit has not been in conformity with its actions.

The Government has been thinking only of revenge and has for the last 15 months played a comedy to gain time, Mr. Deat said.

Saying that the full meaning of the revolutionary events of 1940 and 1941 have not been fully grasped, Mr. Deat warned that if the Government persists in its present policy, France will be dragged to ruin.

Mr. Deat declared that it was not Paris that is responsible for the present state of affairs, but "false collaboration, camouflaged war mongers, de Gaullists and Anglophiles."

In conclusion, Mr. Deat said that there will be a new Europe in which France will play a part to which it is entitled.

AUTO PRODUCTION BANNED

Affects Private Cars in Canada From End of March

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—Clarence D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, has declared that construction of private automobiles will be stopped in Canada as soon as the stock of finished auto bodies has been used, D.N.B. reported today relaying a message received in Stockholm from Ottawa.

The ban on production of private cars is expected to become effective about the end of March. Motor car production already has been restricted by 50 per cent, the Ottawa report said, but added, however, the production of motor trucks will be continued.

Amity With Japan Stressed by Envoy Of Thai to Japan

Domei

TAIHOKU, January 7.—"Both my Government and people are making endeavors for complete cooperation with Japan," declared Nai Direk Chayanama, newly-appointed Thai Ambassador in Tokyo, shortly after noon today, when he arrived here from Canton by air en route to his new post with six staff members. He also announced his decision to go ahead hand in hand with Japan, pointing out that Japan and Thailand have now concluded an Offensive and Defensive Alliance. He left here for Shanghai just before 2 p.m. the same day.

ENTRY OF JAPANESE INTO MANILA IS TOLD

Correspondent Describes Rescue of Nippon Subjects Held In P.I. Capital

Describing the rescue of the Japanese inhabitants when the Imperial Army Forces broke into Manila on January 3, three correspondents of the Nichi Nichi who accompanied the triumphant forces in their historic entry into the enemy stronghold succeeded Tuesday in getting word to Japan. The eye-witness account of these correspondents is as follows:

"After capturing on December 30 the town of Cabanatuan on the Luzon Plain which the enemy forces had used for their last stand, the Japanese Army broke through their defense lines to make a swift drive into Manila. Our advance party arrived early on the morning of January 2 at a place from where Manila, their long-sought goal, was in full view. From there the city was seen to be blanketed in flames and thick smoke. The American army, totally upset by the rapid advance of our picked troops, had set fire to the city.

Fate of Japanese

"The immediate concern of our soldiers was the fate of the Japanese nationals known to have been held in the city. Impatiently fretting with worry over the Japanese inhabitants, the men made their preparations for the attack. With the sun mounting high in the sky, our soldiers were soon dripping with perspiration. When the commander ordered the men to charge, the soldiers with Rising Sun banners at the head of the line advanced into the smoke and fire.

"We correspondents also followed them, defying the flames and choking smoke. After forcing our way through the crowds which were fleeing hither and thither amidst the conflagration, we finally managed to reach Quezon Bridge. There we saw that the barracks of the 31st regiment were just then burning furiously. Numerous rafts on the Pasig River were also on fire.

"We later learned that the American troops, under the specific orders of General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the enemy forces, had deliberately set fire to the petroleum tanks, warehouses, and other large buildings in the city. Our soldiers immediately set to work to extinguish the fire and brought the entire city under control before evening.

"It was a most thrilling sight when we witnessed our soldiers rescue the 3,200 Japanese who had been confined in the Japanese Club, 'BB' Brewery, and the buildings of Daido, Mitsui, Bussan, and Ota Kogyo companies. Men and women, young and old, were at first unable to utter a single word, so chocked were they with tears of joy.

"Our soldiers also were in tears which they did not try to hide. One soldier kept stroking the head of a child, saying, 'Don't cry, my boy; you are now saved,' but he himself was crying with tears streaming down his face. With exclamations of thanks from the populace mingling with the cries of assurance from the soldiers, the scene was a never-to-be-forgotten, turmoil of excitement and emotion.

Scribe Is Rescued

"When we walked toward the northern suburbs of the city a young man came running toward us with cries of recognition. He turned out to be Aoki, another Nichi Nichi correspondent who had been imprisoned by the Americans since the outbreak of the war. Exclaiming that he had not expected to be rescued so soon, he shook hands with us and we congratulated each other on our unexpected encounter.

"Toward evening successive detachments of our troops entered the city to be greeted with shouts of Banzai from the Filipinos as well as from the Japanese. Manila, which had been turned into an inferno by the fire set by the retreating Americans, was now to have a peaceful night under the protection of the Japanese Army."

TURKISH PRESS HITS WASHINGTON'S STAND

Declaration of War by 26 Powers Meaningless, Says Editor

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—In a stinging criticism of the Washington declaration by the 26 Powers against the Axis Yunus Nadi, editor of the Cumhuriyet, leading Turkish newspaper, today editorially declared, "The Washington declaration is not a document of peace, but of war to the bitter end."

"The Washington document has disappointed everyone who had hoped that peace could be facilitated by the United States," Mr. Nadi asserted.

"Practically speaking the declaration means closing the door to any peace understanding, since it lays down certain preliminary conditions which no state can accept, unless at the price of self-destruction," Mr. Nadi said.

Pointing out that the Washington document must be ascribed exclusively to the Anglo-Saxon powers, Mr. Nadi asserted that the declaration was in reality, drawn up by the United States and Great Britain, despite the 26 signatures of other powers.

Training Class Set Up

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 28.—The Central Executive Committee of the Kuo Min Tang at its 43rd meeting decided to inaugurate an Overseas Chinese Affairs Training Class. Registration of candidates for entrance examination began today.

Living Cost Rises In New York City As Result of War

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—The cost of living in New York City has risen 10 per cent during the past month because of the successive setbacks suffered by the United States and Britain and because of the absence of control on consumption of goods, it was reported here today from Stockholm by the German News Agency. United States citizens who have become aware of the mounting crisis are calling for meatless and fishless days, D.N.B. revealed. The same dispatch claimed that living conditions of the laboring and salaried groups in the United States are increasingly becoming oppressive, rendering necessary immediate governmental regulations.

WAVELL'S APPOINTMENT SURPRISES AUSTRALIANS

Choice of King as Head of U.S. Fleet Also Shocks Canberra

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—Coming after unsatisfactory British measures to cope with the war in the Pacific, the appointment of General Sir Archibald Wavell as supreme commander of the Allied forces in the southwest Pacific, has been received with much surprise by Australian political circles, the Melbourne correspondent of the London Daily Mail disclosed today, the German News Agency reports from Geneva.

The appointment of Admiral Ernest Joseph King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, as supreme commander of the Allied Fleet in the Pacific also was a surprise to Canberra circles.

John Curtin, the Australian Prime Minister has declared that Admiral King's name had not been mentioned in the previous information regarding the agreement reached at Washington between the ABCD nations, and that the Australian Government had not been informed of any change in the agreement.

B.B.C. SEES RANKS IN E. ASIA BREAKING

Commentator Frazer Admits Allied Position Continuing To Deteriorate

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—Robert Frazer, commentator of the British Broadcasting Company admits that the Allied position in the Greater East Asia War is continuing to deteriorate rapidly, the German News Agency reported from Amsterdam today.

The British announcer admitted today that the United States and Britain have lost the battle for the Philippines, claiming assistance meant for the Philippines had to be dispatched elsewhere.

He further lamented that Japanese occupation of the Philippines would release large Japanese contingents for action against the British fortress of Singapore.

Mr. Frazer emphasized that Malayan danger still persisted, and added that the landings of Japanese troops at the mouth of the Bernam and Perak rivers probably will force the British into defensive retreat.

The commentator said it could not be forecast what measures would be most advantageous for the British, in coping with the desperate situation in Malay because the naval power of the Allies thus far has proven incapable of stemming Japanese landings.

U.S. Will Attack

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—President Roosevelt, in his annual message to the United States Congress, today offered no encouragement to the United States people for their successive setbacks at the hands of the superior Japanese Land, Naval and Air forces, it was reported here from Washington today.

The best the United States Chief Executive could promise was that, "When our power, as well as our resources have been completely mobilized, we will launch attacks."

President Roosevelt announced that the armed forces of the United States will be sent to England as Britain is the "essential fortress in the world fight," the report said.

President Roosevelt disclosed that during the next fiscal year, the United States war program would involve a defense outlay of $56,000,000,000.

United States war output will be 60,000 planes and 45,000 tanks during 1942, and 125,000 planes and 75,000 tanks during 1943, President Roosevelt claimed.

Ribbentrop Visit Revealed

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—The Wilhelmstrasse today stated that the visit to Budapest this week of Colonel Joachim von Ribbentrop, Minister of Foreign Affairs, must be considered as a return call for the recent visit to Berlin of Count Ladislas de Bardossy, Hungarian Premier and Foreign Minister, and that any conclusions regarding the importance of the Foreign Minister's trip cannot yet be drawn.

Wang Sees Magistrates

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 28.—Following the graduation ceremonies of the 3rd and 4th term Magistrates Training Classes, the magistrates were led to interview President Wang Ching-wei at his official residence at 3:30 p.m. yesterday. The President entertained the magistrates at tea and exhorted them to promote the work of local self-government.

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0624

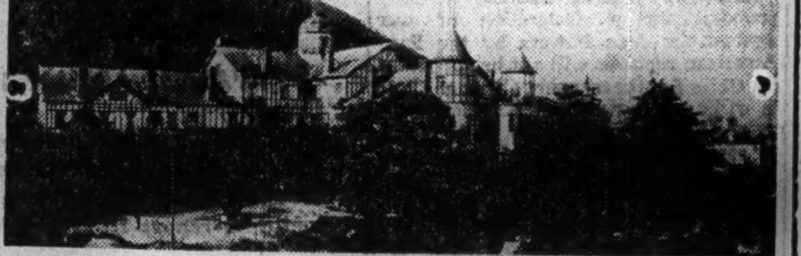
KAMAKURA KAIHIN HOTEL
TEL. NO. 4 & 331
55 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA

All Kinds of Tokyo Products for your souvenirs, Visit our Tokyo Shohinkwan!
Retail Sales Office for Industrial Art Objects Specially Manufactured for export.
SPECIALTIES:
Ivory, Silverware, Embroidery, Pearls
2nd floor Marunouchi Building
TOKYO SHOHIN KWAN
(TOKYO COMMERCIAL MUSEUM)

PARIS BEAUTÉ
Special Chemicals made in France are used for Dyeing hair and for Permanent Waves.
Please try our service
Full Satisfaction Assured
4-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.
(Three minutes from Imperial Hotel by car)
Tel. Shiba 43-4349.

FOR Influenza TRY COLD TABLET
Patented: England, U.S.A., Japan
Specific for Cold
Fortify yourself against "cold attacks" with
COLD TABLET
when you have a chill, or fear "cold attacks."
It is an ideal medicine to cure cold by sterilizing influenza germs, producing no ill effect.
Sold at Mitsukoshi Department Store, Brett's Pharmacy (Ginza), M. Saito Pharmacy (Marubuil), and all drug stores.
TOKYO SEIYAKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA
5th Floor, Tohtaku Building, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

PEARLS
Mikimoto cultivated pearls
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO—GINZA ST.
IMPERIAL HOTEL ARCADE
KOBE—MOTOMACHI ST.



When in Kobe
Stay in Quiet Surroundings
At Kobe's finest hotel
Completely Refurnished
Every Room with Bath and Phone
Rates from Yen 7.00 up
High Standard of Cuisine
Excellent Table d'Hote Meals.
TOR HOTEL, KOBE
Cable Address: Tor Kobe A. MILDNER, Manager

Delicious Chinese Dishes!!
"SAIKORIN"
A la Carte 8
東亞料理
菜香林
これからだ出せ底力!! 腹力!!
Basement, Dojima Bldg., Kitaku, Osaka
Tel. Kita 5890

MAGNESIA
RIKEN
Efficiency Depends Upon Health While Normal Elimination is Essential to Health
RIKEN Magnesia Prevents Habitual Constipation and Excessive Acid of Dyspepsia, and Greatly Promotes the Appetite.
RIKEN Magnesia before retiring prevents constipation—quickly, safely, pleasantly. There's nothing like it to regulate the body functions because it leaves your stomach undisturbed and it is mild and gentle without over-action.
Easy to use, pleasant to take. No fuss, no bother. No nausea or cramps yet thorough and effective. Except for the pleasant relief you enjoy you scarcely realize that you've taken it.
Its gentle action does not irritate the intestinal tract as it subtly neutralizes harmful stomach acids (superior to bicarbonate of soda). In cases of indigestion.
Sold at all drug stores and pharmacies
400 c.c. (approximately enough for 40 administrations) ¥1.20
Manufactured by RIKAGAKU KENKYU-JO
Sole Agent: TAMAOKI SHOTEN, LTD. Nihombashi, Tokyo

JAPAN DETERMINED TO HEW NEW ORDER

Co-Prosperity Policy Different From Dollar Diplomacy—It Gives Security

Before the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, the Washington Government in view of its policy of aiding British and Chungking, forcibly created an economic encirclement ring in the Outer Pacific to oppose the establishment of Japan's Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It compelled the Batavia administration to suspend economic intercourse with Tokyo. With the conclusion of the Tokyo-Vichy accord concerning the joint defense of Indo-China, the Anglo-American democracy froze Japanese assets to complete the economic battle line.

When final negotiations were started in Washington by sending Ambassador Saburo Kurusu, President Roosevelt viewed the question of Far Eastern peace in the light of European hostilities and declined to serve as a peace introducer to Chungking holding that the maintenance of status quo was the prime requisite for such a step. As a consequence Japan had to take upon itself the responsibility of breaking the economic battle arch by force, with the result that the Greater East Asia War became a fait accompli.

Had Washington earlier agreed to give Japan economic facilities in the Dutch East Indies in spite of the standstill condition of trade between the United States and Japan-controlled East Asia, perhaps the new upheaval would not have occurred. The Dutch East Indies is endowed with enormous raw materials which are essential for the maintenance of Japan's economic life as an international Power. The United States being itself possessed of vast material potentialities is in a position to forego high tension commercial contacts with Batavia.

N.E.I. Resources Cornered

The loss of the N.E.I. trade will not be detrimental to the economic life of Washington, especially when it can depend on the entire resources of the New World and of other countries allied to the democratic front. But President Roosevelt not only avoided giving Japan a place in the N.E.I. commerce, but began cornering the key economic resources of the orphaned colony.

In 1938 the N.E.I.'s exports to Europe were valued at 241,000,000 guilders, while exports to the United States aggregated 192,000,000 guilders. During the same year imports from Europe totaled 240,000,000 guilders and from the United States 60,000,000 guilders. In 1940 as a sequel to Anglo-American line-up created by the European War, exports to the United States increased to 291,000,000 guilders, while exports to Europe fell off to 131,000,000 guilders. During the same period American imports advanced to 105,000,000 guilders, whereas imports from Europe came down to 140,000,000 guilders. During the first half of 1941 the imports from the United States amounted to 724,000,000 guilders while exports to that country reached the staggering figure of 1,719,000,000 guilders.

These official statistical records clearly indicate how since 1938 Washington has been preparing to create an economic reservoir for itself to oppose the progress of Japan's yen bloc consciousness. In others words the dollar-yen fight has been the main cause of confusion in Eastern Asia. Had American dollar diplomacy taken a realistic view of the yen bloc policy, it is quite certain that mutually beneficial agreements would have been concluded to stimulate regional trading in China.

In this connection the Dutch East Indies forms an important part of Japan's co-prosperity belt. The colony is rich in oil, rubber and other raw materials which can easily be exchanged with Japan on a reciprocal basis. But America in conjunction with England not only monopolized the oil of the N.E.I., but began importing large volumes of rubber to feed the requirements of defense industries.

Japan Took Action

This economic overlordship of John Doe exasperated the patience of Japan which became gravely alarmed with the rapid-fire war preparations in Malaya, Burma and the Philippines, and as a consequence, Japan took the initiative in a positive showdown to settle the impasse once and for all.

The total rubber production in the Netherlands East Indies in 1940 was 547,000 tons of which 327,000 was shipped to America. During the first half of 1941 more than half the rubber output was exported to the United States, which in July last year completed preparations to buy the product to the tune of 430,000 during the remaining six months of the year from the N.I.E. and continuous possessions. The cost of such purchase was estimated $190,-000,000. In addition, a scheme was evolved to purchase 30,000 tons of Brazilian rubber during the following three years priced at $20,000,000. Moreover, before the start of the Greater East Asia War America by increasing its buying capacity had established a reserve of 600,000 tons of rubber believed to be sufficient to meet the defense needs for another twelve months.

This rubber policy of Washington also revealed that President Roosevelt was unilateraly cornering all the key products from the Dutch East Indies in order to initiate a policy of economic starvation to Japan. The rubber output in Indo-China and Thailand is not extensive. Consequently, it became vital for Japan that it should strive to acquire this important material from Malaya and the Dutch East Indies. As the Batavia administration dominated by Anglo-American capitalist-imperialists failed to effect an economic rapprochement with Japan, the tension in the East Asia reached the breaking point culminating in Japan's declaration of war on Britain and America.

Japan's co-prosperity policy is fundamentally different from the sterling-dollar diplomacy. While the former aims at creating economic reciprocity on the basis of concorporate living, the latter tries to exploit economic resources for the benefit of capitalist domination. John Doe's economic hold over the Dutch East Indies has not benefited the indigenous people; it has merely stabilized the temporary spending power of the colonial regime regarding military affairs. Because the U.S.-N.E.I. trade has been based on capitalistic policy, the domestic structure has become subservient with the result that prices have soared reducing the purchasing capacity of the people.

The loss of trade with Japan has deprived the general populace from buying articles within their easy means. This comparison clearly discloses that while American capitalism in the N.E.I. is a profit-making organization, Japan's yen bloc ideal is a security-giving machinery. Its current military onslaughts against Britain and America are undoubtedly patterned to prove the veracity of regional economic harmony in Southeastern Asia.

The March of Greater East Asia

U.S.-British Blockade of Japan Has Backfired; Gigantic Task Lies Ahead in Putting Vast Resources to Use

CONSTRUCTION of a better East Asia through the leadership of Japan and the cooperation of all nations involved in what is called the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is a stupendous task which yet remains to be accomplished. The leaders of Japan, fully realizing the magnitude of the task, are warning the public not to become too exultant over their military victories as the path which Japan has yet to tread will be thorny.

With respect to some natural resources, reports concerning the amount available are not as favorable as the public had been led to believe. Great effort will have to be exerted to make the best use of these materials. On the other hand, however, with respect to most natural resources the co-prosperity sphere possesses more than enough, to the consternation of the so-called "have" countries who used to think they possessed a great advantage over us. One of the most ironical situations created by the War of Greater East Asia is the fact that the contemplated blockade of Japan by the United States, Britain, and their hypnotized puppets Australia, the Netherlands East Indies, Chungking and others, has not only been upset but has been turned against them all.

A perusal of the balance sheet shows that the advantages with respect to raw materials considerably outweigh the shortages, as the following summary will show.

Petroleum Prospects

With respect to petroleum, the natural production will probably have to be supplemented by the production of synthetic oil. For instance, whereas the United States annually produces 165,000,000 tons of crude oil, even the Netherlands East Indies produces only about one-twentieth of this amount. Prospecting for additional oil will have to be carried on, not only in the Netherlands East Indies but in other regions of East Asia as well. The results, however, will be difficult to foretell. Large-scale production of synthetic oil through the liquifaction of coal will probably have to be carried out, utilizing the brown coal deposits of Australia and Eastern Siberia. The petroleum products of Burma will of course have to be obtained, according to Yoshio Kamimura, an expert of the China Affairs Board.

With respect to the closely related supplies of iron and coal, the co-prosperity sphere possesses none too much to spare. The great hoards of iron, ferrous ore, and manganese ore of India must be mined if the co-prosperity sphere is to rival the other regions of the world in this respect. Considerable quantities of coking coal necessary in the processing of iron is available in North China. India also possesses some of this material. However, the coking coal discovered so far within the co-prosperity sphere amounts to only one-half of the quantity necessary to utilize fully all the iron ore and manganese found in the same area. Hence the discovery of more iron is necessary. Except for some anthracite coal in French Indo-China, the South Seas area is poor in this material.

Industrial salt is another vital material. Unless the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere can have more than 5,000,000 tons of industrial salt annually, competition in the chemical industry with other economic autarchic spheres will be difficult. The 350,000,000 people of India have been able to receive only one-half of the amount necessary for their well-being as the result of the British policy. About 2,000,000 tons of salt are necessary for the consumption of the Indian people as a matter of humanitarian consideration. The aggregate amount necessary is therefore in excess of 7,000,-000 tons. The total salt production in East Asia today, including the combined productions of Siberia, Australia, and India, amounts to 6,500,000 tons. It is probably too much to hope for the trebling of the salt production in these areas, but at least the present production should be doubled. Discovery of rock salt at the same time is also necessary.

As for cotton, the situation is somewhat more favorable. The demand for raw cotton in this autarchic sphere is 30,000,000 piculs, whereas the available supply is 33,-000,000 piculs. The relation is fairly balanced as far as the quantity is concerned, but the quality is not satisfactory. At least 7,000,000 piculs have heretofore been imported from other economic blocs. Improvement of the quality of Chinese raw cotton will apparently solve this question, but this enterprise will have to wait upon the solution of the serious problem of riparian improvement.

Copper Outlook

The outlook with regard to copper is poor. The amount which Japan and the other East Asiatic countries will need in the future will be several times that at present. Japan and the Philippines are the main producing countries, but their production is comparatively negligible. Discovery of more copper deposits, the increase of production in the existing mines, and the readjustment of consumption must all be carried out at the same time. The resources of cobalt, platinum, quicksilver, and crystal are also poor. These products will have to be secured through the interchange of materials between the East Asiatic sphere and the German-Italian sphere. It is also premature to entertain optimism with respect to the prospects of securing sulphur, phosphorus ore, chloride, bauxite, and other such materials. Discovery of new sources, and exchange with Germany and Italy must be resorted to. Lead and zinc will be sufficient if Australia and India are made accessible. Use of substitutes and the study of the technique of scientific utilization will help solve the problem to a certain extent.

Lumber is another material in which East Asia is deficient. Out of the total population of 1,100,000,-000 in East Asia, China and India account for 800,000,000. Yet these two large countries have virtually no lumber resources to speak of. Needle-leaved pines in Eastern Siberia serve the purpose of making pulp, but there is need for mine props and railway ties in a far greater amount than is available at present. Exploitation of the forest resources in the Philippines and Borneo will not be sufficient to meet the entire demand for lumber in this sphere.

More ships are absolutely essential for the East Asiatic bloc. Resources are useless unless there are ships to carry them to where they can be utilized. Shipping space several times the amount available at present is necessary. Harbor construction will have to be carried out at the same time. Railways too are very important. A through line should be built in the future connecting Singapore with Manchoukuo by way of Thailand, French Indo-China, and China. A railway between Thailand, Burma, and India should be built, and when it is connected with the line between Iran and Iraq, a useful land link with Germany will be made.

On the other hand, there is plenty to be said on the other side of the picture. East Asia as a whole has an abundance of foodstuffs. An equitable distribution of this food to the 1,100,000 peoples of this area should be worked out. Rice is produced in tremendous quantities in Thailand, Burma, and French Indo-China. This rice must be distributed to Japan, China, India, the Philippines and the Netherlands East Indies. Australian wheat should be supplied to China.

As for mineral products including tin, tungsten, antimony, manganese, and chromium, when surplus stocks are left after the needs of our own area have been met, they will be shipped to Germany and Italy in exchange for other materials which East Asia needs.

No Sugar Surplus

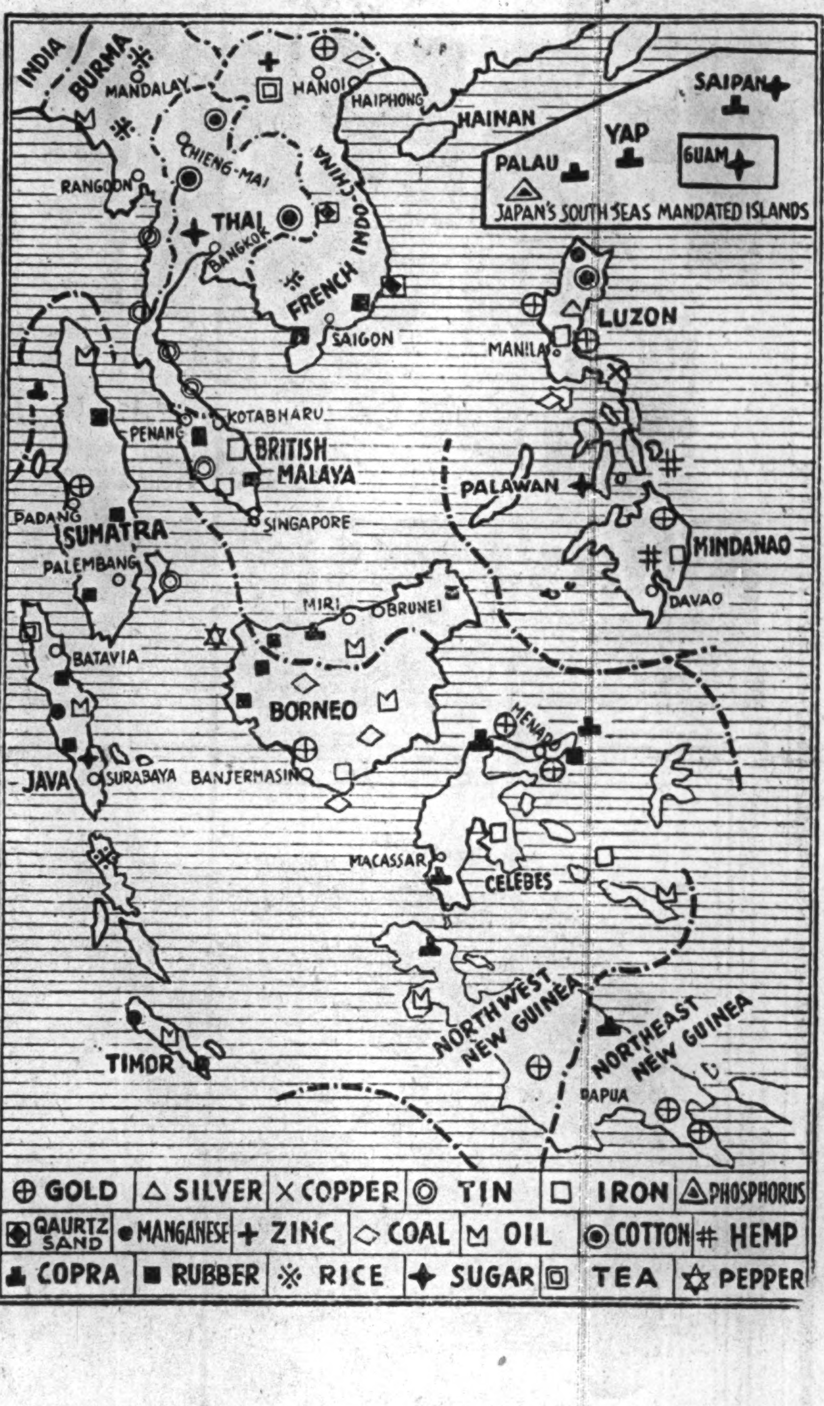
There is generally supposed to be a considerable surplus of sugar in East Asia. This is however a miscalculation. If even one-half of the sugar consumed per capita by Americans and Europeans should be distributed to each of the 1,100,-000,000 people of East Asia, there would be no surplus. The same would be true of fish, beans, Australian butter, hempseed oil, copra, bean oil, peanut oil, palm oil, cottonseed oil, olive oil, rapeseed oil, sesame seed, and other commodities, for if the peoples of East Asia should be liberally fed, there will be no surplus. The same can be said of tea, tobacco, and fruits. It is unreasonable to talk about a surplus of materials without thinking first of the hygienic welfare of the 1,100,000,000 inhabitants of this part of the world. Give them enough nourishment including all the salt, albumen, fats, and vitamins of which the poor peoples of East Asia have hitherto been deprived as the result of Anglo-American misrule. There may be a surplus of rubber, hemp, wool, raw silk, quinine, shellac, tung oil, and camphor, but the problem of disposing of them can well be taken care of by Japan.

The United States depends on Malaya and the Netherlands East Indies for 95 per cent of her rubber and tin. Her synthetic rubber and reclaimed rubber industries are not progressing satisfactorily. Brazil, too, does not produce enough rubber to supply the needs of the United States. Already cries are beginning to be raised in the United States and Great Britain concerning the need of drastically curtailing the use of rubber. This proves that their stocks are not as great as has been imagined. The United States has also relied on China for tungsten, upon the Philippines for chromium, and upon India for mica.

The United States has also depended upon Japan exclusively for raw silk and upon the Philippines for hemp. Ninety per cent of the jute which it consumed used to come from India. The United States depended upon Japan for 60 per cent of her camphor. Quinine was imported into the United States which was the greatest consumer in the world. China is the only source of tung oil for the United States. Many other important materials which the United States needs have been cut off as the result of the War of Greater East Asia. The blockade instituted by the United States against Japan has therefore been reversed.

Danger to the United States by way of the Atlantic is also rapidly mounting. Germany and Italy will never allow their products to go to the United States. The latter also used to get 33 per cent of her manganese ore from the Soviet Union, 8 per cent from Africa, and 9 per cent from India. Chromium from South Africa and from Europe is now cut off from the United States. Quicksilver which used to be imported from Italy and Spain, and linseed oil which was secured entirely from Europe have all been cut off from the United States.

Threats to the United States from the Pacific are also increasing as Japanese submarines are harrassing the American Pacific coast. Mineral products from Bolivia, Chile, and Peru and other commodities shipped from South America to the United States are being exposed to increasing danger. No more sugar is being shipped from the Philippines and Hawaii. Japan thus is tightening her economic blockade on the United States.



'Lone Battalion' Transferred

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, December 28.—The well-known "Lone Battalion" interned in Kiaochow Road has been turned over by the Shanghai Municipal Council to the Japanese military authorities for internment at some other locality, it is learned here today.

SOVIETS LOSE 740 PLANES

Destroyed in 4 Months by Rumania, Since War With Russia

D.N.B.

BUCHAREST, January 7.—A total of 740 Soviet airplanes were destroyed by the Rumanian air force during the first four months of Rumania's war against the Soviet Union, according to an official statement.

The Rumanian fliers were in the air for 31,400 hours, fought in 343 air engagements, carried out some 10,000 flights and dropped 3,200,000 kilograms of bombs.

According to the same statement, Rumanian fighters destroyed 345 Soviet Russian planes, while 162 were destroyed on the ground and 203 were shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

Thai Envoy at Canton

Asahi Service

CANTON, January 6.—Nai Direk Chayanama, new Thai Ambassador to Japan, en route to Tokyo, stopped here overnight, due to the unfavorable weather. He is scheduled to go to Taihoku by plane and then to Shanghai, whence he will fly to Tokyo Thursday.

EDEN'S LAST TALK ON RUSSIA SOMBER

Much-Traveled Englishman Went to Moscow to Barter For Soul

The radio address British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden gave on his experiences in the Soviet Union is one of the most somber reports ever heard from that much-traveled gentleman, says the D.N.B. While Eden after his flying trips in the Mediterranean area last spring was still full of stories showing him as adventurous a traveler between life and death and as the American journalist Knickerbocker, he has nothing to brag about this time.

Politically his remark is interesting that he not only did discuss with Stalin how Russia is to win the war for England, but also the organization of the peace and of security after the war. It may be concluded therefrom that the British Government gave the Soviets a free hand to establish Bolhevism as the ruling principle in Europe. That none the less the Soviets still distrust the British becomes apparent from Eden's remark, "we shall both have to get rid of our mutual suspicion."

Everybody knows that the entire civilized world is looking upon the British-Bolshevist alliance with disgust. A letter which the Estonian Minister Hjalmar Poehls addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury and which was published by the Swedish paper Dag Posten, again expresses this feeling. The Minister, one of the few survivors of thousands of well-known personalities, murdered by the Soviets, writes: "People (in Estonia) simply could not understand how the Archbishop of Canterbury could pray for those who were murdering us." This action of the Archbishop is called the worst abuse ever committed in the name of God by a priest and prelate, and it is stated that in the eyes of all faithful Christians the Archibishop of Canterbury had forever lost all claim to his office.

Eden's promise in Moscow to abandon Europe to Bolshevism in return for the help the Soviets are giving to England, arcused the deepest indignation in Hungary. "The betrayers of civilization," the Government paper Fuegettlenseg calls the British and states that after two years of beating about the bush, the Anglo-Saxons had finally unmasked their real war aims. The unparalleled cynicism with which Churchill intended to surrender European civilization did not frighten Hungary. England had forever lost the right to be reckoned among the civilized nations.

The newspaper Uj Magarsag calls it characteristic for the mendacity of the Anglo-Saxon Pharisees that the two world democracies which claimed to fight for the liberty and independence of the small nations, were ready to surrender Europe to Bolshevism. It was lucky that Churchill's base plan was nothing more than a plan, for the realization of which the democracies would have to win first—something they had not the slightest hope ever to accomplish.

CHURCHILL'S TALK BARES ENGLAND'S DOUBLECROSS

Arabs Get Wind of Forfeiting Of Palestine to Jewish Brothers

D.N.B.

ANKARA, January 7.—Prime Minister Churchill's statement in Washington concerning the total surrender of Palestine to the international Jewry soon became known among Arab circles in Palestine, Syria and Iraq notwithstanding the frantic efforts of all British news services not to spread the news.

Arab circles in Ankara see in the British Premier's declaration a further proof for England's intention to reward the international Jewry for its support at the expense of the Arabs. It is pointed out that Churchill's statement goes further even than the Balfour declaration of 1917 regarding the establishment of a national home for the Jews in Palestine.

All Arab papers in Syria, Palestine and Egypt attempting to comment upon these news with heavy criticism were forbidden by the censor.

Home Cooking at the
"COSMOPOLITAN"
Restaurant
Helm House Basement
53 Yamashita-cho, Yokohama
OPEN: Daily except Sunday

First Class
GENTLEMAN'S HAIR DRESSING SALON
YONEKURA
3 Ginza Nishi 6-chome,
(next to Alaska, Kodak Bldg.)
Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Tel. 57-1538

COMPLETE OPTICAL SERVICE
SAVE and PROTECT YOUR EYES
Expert Tests and Fittings to your requirements in all our optical work.
S. Matsushima
Opticians
A few doors past Itoya stationer
1 3-chome Ginza
Tel. Kyobashi 56-0374

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

Rate: 5 sen per word per insertion, ¥1 minimum.

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Help Wanted

AMAH wanted. Call personally in the morning. Nichifutsu Kaikan, 3, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku.

WANTED experienced boy for foreign family, references required. Apply Box 437, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

HOUSEKEEPER, reliable Japanese woman, seeks position. Box 432, Japan Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE lady with knowledge of four languages seeks legation or scientific work, half or full day. Box 443, Japan Times, Tokyo.

LADY steno-typist with experience open for part or full-time employment. Owns machine. Box 440, Japan Times, Tokyo.

MAN cook, speaks Spanish, fully experienced in foreign cuisine, good references. Apply Box 385, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Board and Lodging

TOKYO—Foreign room, 8-mat size, south-faced and sunny, fully furnished including bedding, rent ¥60 with breakfast, for rent to office worker. 3 minutes to Aoyama Yonchome tram and subway stop. Tel. Aoyama 36-1365.

For Rent, Tokyo

FOREIGN style house, hall, drawing room, dining room, sun room, library, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, central heating, garage, garden. Box 438, Japan Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN style house in Akasaka with furniture, or furniture alone. Box 445, Japan Times, Tokyo or telephone Marunouchi 23-2081.

FOREIGN style house completely furnished, drawing room, dining room, library, 2 bedrooms, two bathrooms, central heating, garage. Box 439, Japan Times, Tokyo.

THREE furnished rooms, separate or together, on second floor. Box 442, Japan Times, Tokyo.

TWO-STORY house, fully furnished, for foreigner, cook on premises. Write Ishida, c/o B. Leggatt, 739, Yoyogi-honmachi, Shibuya-ku.

For Rent, Yokohama

ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, foreign style house, high location, central heating, bath, flush toilet, big garden, minute from tramstop. Apply Ohsawa English School, 161, 4-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlon nail polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3106. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

FLORISTS

CUT and potted flowers. Fresh from our own nursery. Bouquets and wreaths of natural and artificial flowers. Prompt delivery. Takeuchi Florist, 47 Tansumachi, Azabu-ku. Tel. Akasaka 48-0877, 4710, 4824.

TYPEWRITERS

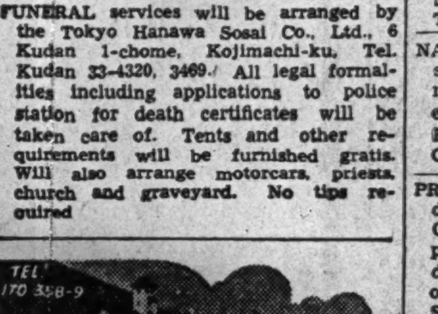
INABA Typewriter office, 7 Gufukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters new and used. Accessories. For sale at attractive prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

TRANSPORTATION from door to door handled economically, promptly—from your home in Japan to the one abroad. Truck, lighterage, transportation permit from custom house, shipping or any other proceedings necessary for forwarding. Plentiful supply of crating and packing materials on hand. Apply Kurasawa Transportation Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

UNDERTAKERS

FUNERAL services will be arranged by the Tokyo Hanawa Sosai Co., Ltd., 6 Kudan 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Kudan 33-4320, 3469. All legal formalities including applications to police station for death certificates will be taken care of. Tents and other requirements will be furnished gratis. Will also arrange motorcars, priests, church and graveyard. No tips required.



T. MOCHIZUKI SHOTEN
2, Tori 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Sold at: Department Stores
Brett's Pharmacy, Ginza
Hill Pharmacy, etc.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Instruction

NON-DESIGNATED foreign lady gives piano lessons either at her or pupil's home. Can offer use of piano for practising. Apply Box 567, Japan Times, Yokohama.

NISEI lady teaches Japanese, English or German. Also translation work accepted. Box 444, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG lady gives French and English lessons. Terms moderate. Please apply Box 570, Japan Times, Yokohama.

For Sale

COMPLETE dinner set, 149 pieces, also polished crystal set, 54 glasses, 12 crystal plates, all best foreign make. Apply Box 421, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GOLF clubs, George Nicoll, Hickory Shafted; US Royal balls and typewriters. Box 425, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONE owners can study English, French or German without teachers during leisure hours by Linguaphone system. One set of records including case and books for one language. Yen 225. Apply P.O. Box 287, Yokohama.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hiros Shoten, 159, 2-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama. Tel. 2-4497 c/o Morita.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama. Tel. 2-6436 c/o Kamakuraya.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku near Ebisu Station.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku. Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

USED furniture bought at high prices. O. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charges. Particulars obtainable from Otsuki Piano Shokai ((formerly the Yokohama Office of Tokyo Piano Shokai), Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI, Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours; 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3653, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours; 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer branch; Karuizawa Odori.

MEDICAL

OCULIST (eye specialist). Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Tel. Ginza 57-1680. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital; Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address; 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

JUJIN Hospital, near North Entrance of Shimbashi Station besides Dobashi bridge. Skin and blood disease specialist. Patients accepted. Hours, until 9 p.m. German and English spoken.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

NANKOIN Sanatorium. Owned and supervised by Dr. K. Takata, Chigasaki, near Yokohama Railway Station. Located in a healthy situation, facing Sagami Bay, amidst beautiful scenery. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 2-5 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculists and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro tram stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

3RD PRODUCING BODY DECIDED FOR FILMS

Nikkatsu, Shinko and Daito to Be Merged Into New Company

After a prolonged delay, the Dai Nippon Eiga Seisaku Kabushiki Kaisha has been established at the end of last month as the third dramatic film producing organ in the grand-scale plan of the formation of the wartime structures in the Japanese motion picture industry. The Nikkatsu, Shinko and Daito, three major producing firms, will be merged into the newly established company. At a recent meeting the leading officials have been named. Gaiichi Kyuda was made head of the production section. Keizo Hatano was appointed as business manager and Hirotaka Hayashi as chief of the publicity section. The first general meeting of the board of directors will be held on January 10 to discuss the future policy.

Of numerous dramatic motion pictures made by the Japanese producers last year, those exempted from the censorship fee of the Home Ministry in recognition of their merit totaled 23 including "Chichi Naki Ato" (After Father's Death), "Genroku Chushingura" (The Loyal Retainers of the Genroku Era) by Shochiku, "sensuikan Ichigo" (Submarine No. 1), "Yedo Saigo no Hi" (The Last Day of Yedo) by Nikkatsu, "Daitokai" (Big City), "Kurogane no Tsuma" (Sailor's Wife) by Shinko, "Akatsuki no Shimpatsu (Departure at Dawn), and "Kawanakajima no Kassen" (The Battle at Kawanakajima) by Toho.

The following culture features have recently been approved officially by the Education Ministry as excellent productions. They are "Seisen no Hata no Motoni" (Under the Banner of the Sacred War) by Asahi Eiga, "Musen Denshin" (Wireless), "Pekin no Shogatsu" (The New Year in Peking), "Kinro Doin" (Labor Mobilization) by Shochiku, "Judo no Shinzui" (The Soul of Judo) by Nikkyo Bunka, "Koa Shojotai" (Girls' Squad in the Development of East Asia) by Riken, and "Kogen Nojo" (Tableland Farmyard) by Toho.

The production and sale of motion picture projectors, sounding and recording apparatus, indispensable materials in the motion picture industry, have been prohibited in conjunction with the reclaiming of iron, steel and copper, important war materials, recently undertaken by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Takako Iriye, popular screen actress, is now making a special appearance at the Toho Gekijo in Shinjuku district until January 13. She stages a dance called "Shirasagi no Sugata" (The Pose of a Snowy Heron).

The Kyoto studio of Nikkatsu will open a special course of the motion picture culture lectures from January 17 to increase knowledge on the motion picture science in view of its importance as a cultural mission in wartime.

Toshiro Konoye will take the male lead in "Kessen Hanjakuzaka" (A Decisive Fight at Hanjakuzaka), a screen play adapted by Isamu Kuratani from an original story called "Miyamoto Musashi" by Eiji Yoshikawa Under the direction of Kozo Sayeki, the picture will be produced by the Daito Motion Picture Company.

To enlarge the activities of cultural mission through motion pictures in French Indo-China, Thailand and South Seas regions, the Japan Eigasha will establish a branch office in Saigon in the near future. Immediately after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the Japan Eigasha dispatched Mr. Niidate, chief of the foreign section, to Bangkok as the manager at the branch office. The foreign version of "Sakura no Kuni" (The Land of Cherry) in Thai language is now being produced together with eight culture features which will be sent to the Bangkok branch.

The leading cultural pictures to be released by the Nichiyei this month includes "Zosen no Hanashi" (The Story of Shipbuilding) by Nippon Bunka, "Johiokunin no Shinkei" (The Nerve of the Billion Peoples) by Geijutsu Eiga, "Yoikodomo" (Good Children) by Shochiku, "Nadare" (Avalanche) by Jujiya, "Bokura no Tsubasa" (Our Wings) by Kyokuto, "Seisen no Hatano Moto ni" (Under the Banner of the Sacred War) by Asahi Eiga, and "Seiki no Taiiku Saiten" (Gymnastic Festival) by Nichiyei.

Miyeko Takamine, Kyoko Asagiri and Kazumi Mori have been assigned three important roles in "Sannin Shimai" (Three Sisters), a screen play which went into production at the Ofuna studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company under direction of Kenkichi Hara. The studio also launched the shooting of another feature motion picture called "Yukari no Hana" (Flowers), featuring Kinuyo Tanaka and Shin Saburi. Included in the supporting cast are Kuniko Miyake, Shinichi Himori, Choko Iida and Takeshi Sakamoto. The picture will be directed by Minoru Shibuya.

A party of five stars of the Shinko Motion Picture Company will leave Tokyo for Hokkaido shortly where they will play at various cinema houses under the Shinko management in several principal cities. They are Kunio Koga, Yoshio Wakahara, Mari Mihato, Kiyoko Hirai and Yukiko Kuji.

The Toho Eiga has acquired the right of filming "Banri Sensei Gyojoki" (Behavior of a Teacher), a novel by Eiji Yoshikawa. Preparation for the picture have been started with Eiisuke Takizawa directing.

"Aratanaru Kofuku" (New Happiness), a feature motion picture, by Shochiku, is now nearing completion under the direction of Noboru Nakamura. Michiko Kuwano plays the female lead.

Completing a two-month tour of northeastern Manchoukuo to entertain Japanese soldiers at the request of the Relief Department of the War Ministry, a company of screen players at the Shinko Cinema Production Company headed by Kotaro Horiye recently returned to Tokyo.

As a result of the acceptance by Taiji Uyemura to be president of the Japan Motion Picture Distribution Company, the Toho Eiga held a special meeting of the board of directors early this week, at which Takeo Ohashi was appointed as new president to succeed Mr. Uyemura who had acted for the past 10 years as the head of the Toho Eiga.

Kyotaro Namiki and Nobuo Nakagawa have been signed by the Shochiku Motion Picture Company recently to join the first line of directors at the Shimokamo studio in Kyoto, the center of dramatic film production.

Miyeko Takamine will be co-starred with Shin Saburi in "Minami no Kaze" (Southern Wind), a melodrama, now under production at the Ofuna studio of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company with Kosaburo Yoshimura directing. The story was adapted by Tadao Ikeda from an original story of the same name by Bunroku Shishi.

"Kokumin Boku" (The National Air Defense) is a tentative title of a new culture picture to be produced by the Japanese Eigasha under the support of the Home Ministry, Japan Air Defense Association and Eastern Defense Headquarters. The exhibition of the picture, scheduled toward the end of this month, will be designated by the Board of Information.

The leading dramatic pictures produced by the Shochiku, Toho, Nikkatsu, Shinko and Daito, which will be released before the end of this month, include "Kaze Kaoru Niwa" (A Garden of a Fragrant Breeze), "Kibo no Aozora" (The Air of Hope), "Yagyu Daijoken" (Yagyu's Fencing Art), "Omura Masujiro" (Omura, Hero of the Meiji Restoration), and "Haha to Senjo" (Mother and Fighting Front).

With an all-star cast, the Toho Eiga will produce "Musashibo Benkei" (Benkei, Great Monk-Warrior) by Yoshitake Hisa. Joji Oka, who has been inactive in the silver screen, will play the title role in concert with Hideko Takamine, who will portray the role of Ushiwakamaru.

At Hogakuza

Imperio Argentina, internationally famous Spanish opera singer, in the German picture "Andalusische Nachte" now showing at the Hogakuza.

TAKARAZUKA GIVES DRAMA OF MONGOLS

New Year Program Presents Shows Based on Kabuki And Noh Plays

How to stage the theme of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Bloc has been the source of constant headache for the local producers for some time. But the Takarazuka impressarios venture forth this month with the first of a series of co-prosperity sphere idea. In 12 gorgeous scenes, Producer Hideo Utsu succeeds in unfolding the history, culture, custom, and folkways of the colorful Mongolian people from the time of Genghis Khan to the present era of cooperation with Japan. With the enjoyable musical background and striking scenic effects, the program promises to be an attractive one for this month's theater-goers.

The first two bills of the evening are the usual Japanese numbers based more or less on Kabuki and Noh drama plots. The curtain-raiser entitled "Kame Hojoye" is a farce very much in Noh style. It is supposed to be the special New Year's offering.

"Yoshino Tadanobu" is second on the evening's repertoire and is styled in operatic manner. The plot is taken from a Kabuki drama in which Lady Shizuka is rescued by a faithful fox. In two scenes, the play offers an hour's good entertainment.

The current program will last until the end of the month opening daily at 5 p.m. There are matinees on Sundays and holidays beginning at noon.

KABUKI OFFERINGS THIS MONTH GOOD

Kikugoro, Kichiyemon, Mitsugoro and Others Give Superb Performance

A contention of some critics that the Kabuki is by no means a real art or at least does not appeal to the people of modern sense and feeling because of lack of realism in its dialogue or action will not hold water before the current month performances being presented by such celebrated players as Kikugoro, Kichiyemon, Mitsugoro and others.

The nightly, program includes "Ichinotani Futaba Gunki" based on the history of the Genji and Heike clans some 800 years ago, "Fuji Musume," solo classical dancing performance by Kikugoro, and "Gonzo and Sukeju" based on the story by noted playwright Kido Okamoto.

The secret of the strong fascination with which not only "Ichinotani Futaba Gunki" but all other classic Kabuki vehicles catch the minds of the people is understandable by only those who have deep insight into the well-timed rhythm which runs beneath all that appears on the stage—actors' performance with musical coloring of Samisen and classical ballad combined in harmony to produce untold beauty.

No matter how stable their themes may be or how puzzling their lines, the Kabuki drama as performed by noted Thespians of today, such as Kikugoro, Kichiyemon and Mitsugoro who are appearing daily in the night program of the Kabukiza Theater, in conformity to rhythm can be said to be an art of the highest rank which creates not only sensual beauty but also representation of human sentiment and emotion.

One cannot but believe that the Kabuki is the true art when he sees how artistically Naozane Kumagai's mental anguish in sacrificing his only son's life for the sake of "Bushido" is manifested by Kichiyemon Nakamura through his peerless acting in the first play of the evening's program. After sacrificing his son's life, he enters priesthood to pray for the repose of his son's soul.

The last play "Gonzo and Sukeju" is a popular story dealing with the "Edokko Katagi" or the sentiment of the Edo people. The play is rather light and entertaining but ably staged by Kichiyemon, Kikugoro and others.

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

"Ajiya no Chikara" (The Power of Asia) is the title of a new musical play, which will feature the program to be presented at the Kokusai Gekijo, Asakusa, starting January 11. The leading roles will be taken by Takiko Mizunoye, Mitsuko Hoshi and Kikuko Ichimura, who will be supported by members of the Shochiku revue troupe. For three days from today at the same theater, a colorful Japanese dance entitled "Haru no Sugata Yakko Dojoji" (A dance adapted from the classical Kabuki dance) will be staged, featuring Oriye Tsusaka, celebrated actress and dancer.

In celebration of the 15th anniversary of its founding, the Vocal Four has decided to stage Gounod's Faust at the Kabukiza in the latter part of June. The name of the organization has been changed to the Nippon Gassho-dan.

The Teito Dance Hall, which was closed a year ago, will be turned into a theater, for which application has been filed with the amusement section of the Metropolitan Police Board. It is on the fifth floor of the Teitoza, a movie house in Shinjuku. As soon as the permit is given, reconstruction work will be launched by the Takenaka Construction Company in order to open the theater in early spring.

According to an investigation compiled last September, the theatrical organizations, large and small, throughout the country aggregated 801, of which Tokyo topped the list with 61. Second was Osaka with 59. This is followed by Fukuoka with 52. The number of actors, including those of Kabuki and modern dramatic companies, totalled 8,031 while actresses 4,266. The same investigation revealed that the plays of all kinds staged in September amounted to 4,668, headed by Tokyo with 486. Osaka came the second with 468. Third was Fukuoka where 455 dramas produced.

Out of 122 plays submitted in a prize contest sponsored by the Board of Information last year to encourage the development of national drama, "Tagayasu Hito" (Farming People) by Keita Akizuki won the prize of the President of the Board of Information (¥1,000 in cash). Shin Hasegawa, Mantaro Kubota, Minoru Nakano, Hideo Nagata and several other prominent playwrights and critics acted as judges. The Board of Information Prizes went to Hiro-omi Matsuzaki, who wrote a play called "Hi Kiyezu" (Lights Are Not Going Out), and also to Shichiro Ikada, who produced a play under the title of "Shofuki" (Diary of Shofu).

The Shinsei Shimpa, a group of actors and actresses, which attained a great popularity in spite of its short history of two years following the establishment in 1939 by Shotaro Hanayagi, is scheduled to play in Tokyo next month. The troupe is now playing at the Minamiza in Kyoto until next week, after which it will appear at the Shochikuza, Kobe, before returning to the capital at the end of this month.

The Osaka Municipal Government has decided to confer "the Mayor's Prize" to the best stage offering among those produced every month starting January in an endeavor to encourage the national theatrical activity. In this regard, officials of the cultural section of the city office discussed measures with the representatives of the Shochiku, Shinko and Yoshimoto theatrical companies. A committee, consisting of the officials and influential figures of the theatrical circles, will be organized to select and endorse the best play, which will be entitled to receive the Mayor's Prize.

Taking advantage of the current gala performance of the New Year at the Kabukiza, Arajiro Ichikawa, Ichizo Kataoka and Sanjuro Seki have joined a company of Kabuki actors headed by Uzayemon Ichimura, veteran player. These three had for many years been affiliated with another troupe of the legitimate Kabuki performers under the supervision of the late Sadanji Ichikawa and now being directed by Ennosuke Ichikawa after Sadanji's death two years ago.

To fulfil an extra engagement at the Ashibe Gekijo, Michiko Oye, popular actress of samurai drama, and Momonosuke Ichikawa arrived in Osaka early last week. They will play there until late this month.

Written by Saburo Yamashita, "Sarutobi Sasuke" (a Gallant Warrior of Feudal Japan) is the main attraction of the current performance at the Tokiwaza, Asakusa Park. With Ichiro Fujiyama and Junko Mikado as guest players, all members of the Warai no Okoku dramatic company are playing. The program also has two additional plays of lighter vein.

Hisao Ito, popular artist of the Columbia Gramophone Company, and a party of his followers, arrived in Antung, January 3. They will play in Hsinking, Harbin, Mukden, Dairen and Mutankiang until January 24.

The Tokyo Municipal Government will sponsor an extra entertainment program for young boys behind the guns under the banner of "Strengthening the Home Front of Young People." The program will be given at the Ryogoku Public Hall, Honjo-ku, at 1 p.m. January 11.

The Meijiza will change its present program from January 21 when a modern dramatic company headed by Yaeko Mizutani and Masao Inouye will take over the stage to produce three plays by Ryuichiro Yagi, Hideshi Hojo and Matsutaro Kawaguchi, all new to Tokyo.

Starts Today 8th

LILIAN HARVEY

WILLY BIRGEL
ROLF MOEBIUS
PAUL HOFFMANN
ERNST KARCHOW

FANNY ELSSLER

EIN UFA FILM

Directed by Paul Martin

HIBIYA EIGA GEKIJO
Hibiya, Tokyo Tel. (57) 5961

NICHIGEKI SHOGEKIJO
Newly opened little theatre on the fifth floor of Nippon Gekijo, Yurakucho

Martha Eggerth in
CASTA DIVA
(Italian-made)
Directed by CARMINE GALLONE
From 11th Jan.

BLITZKRIEG IN BALKAN

Doors open at 12:00 Daily, Sunday at 9:30 a.m.
Night Show 6:30 p.m.
Seats: ¥1.00 (Including Tax)

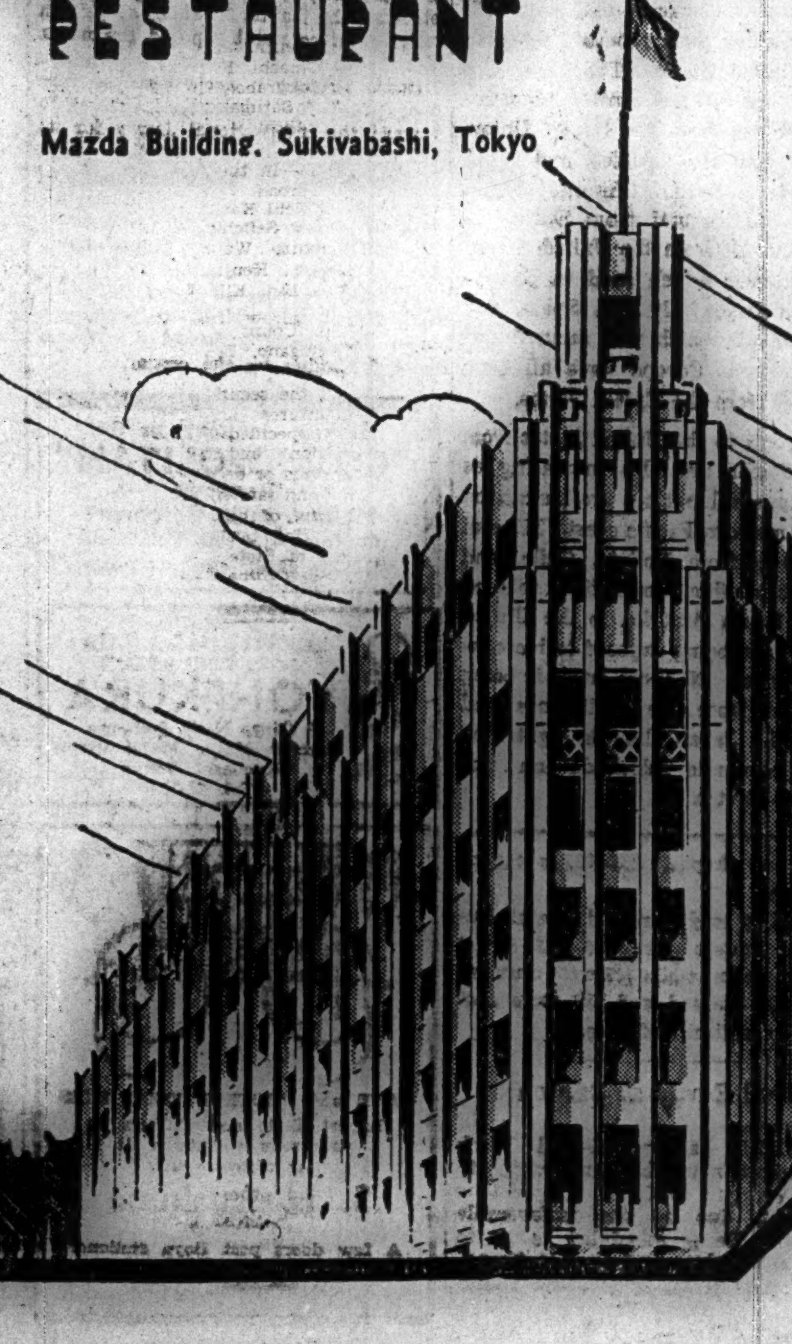
ASAHI NEWS THEATRE
Theater Street, Yokohama

From Jan. 8th Tel. (3) 0832

1. ASAHI HOMEGRAPH, No 82
Presented by Asahi Eiga-bu
2. SNOW FIGHTERS OF THE RAILWAYS, 2 reels
Presented by Asahi Eiga-bu
3. MARCH OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE NAVY
Produced by the Press Section of the Imperial Japanese Navy
4. FISHERMEN'S CALENDAR (SEA FISHING), 2 reels
Presented by Asahi Eiga-bu
5. MONKEYS' FLEET
Cartoon Presented by Towa Shoji
6. NIPPON NEWS, No. 83
—Japanese Army Enters Hongkong

Admission: 24 sen (inclusive of tax after December) for Adults, 10 sen for Children

Tokyo New Grand
RESTAURANT
Mazda Building, Sukiyabashi, Tokyo



Tel. Ginza (57) 1350, 5657

(Towa-Shoji G.K. Presents)

Until January 13th

Imperio Argentina
Andalusische Nächte

Ein Ufa-Film nach der Novelle „Carmen" von Prosper Mérimée – für den Film bearbeitet von Florian Rey – mit
Friedrich Benfer, Karl Klüsner, Erwin Biegel, Kurt Seifert, Ernst Legal, Margit Symo, Edwin Jürgensen, Siegfried Schürenberg, H. A. von Schlettow
Zigeunerblut beherrscht das Spiel der Andalusischen Nächte. In den schwarzen Haaren der Zigeuner und Toreros leuchten Rosen und Nelken, und in den erhitzten Gesichtern brennen die Lippen durstig und rot. Die Kastagnetten treiben das Blut in die Wangen und unter den schweren Lidern liegt eine fiebrige Glut – schwül sind die Nächte in Andalusien
Spielleitung: Herbert Maisch
Musik: Munoz-Molleda, Mostazo-Murales, Milde-Meißner
Drehbuch: Fred Andreas, Philipp Lothar Mayring
Produktion: Froelich-Studio / Produktionsleitung: Friedrich Pflughaupt

January Program by THE SHOCHIKU SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor: YASUAKI OBA
Overture "OBERON"
Waltz "BLUE DANUBE"
News NIPPON NEWS

HOGAKU-ZA
near Yurakucho Station Tel. (23) 381-382

TO STRENGTHEN HOUSE OF YASUDA

Hajime Yasuda, Head of House, Decides to Retire Family Members From Hozensha

NEW BOARD ESTABLISHED

New Economic Structure Movement Inspires Decision of Big Money Group

In conformity with the new economic structure movement, Hajime Yasuda, head of the House of Yasuda, has recently decided sweepingly to reorganize the Yasuda Hozensha, the holding company of the Yasuda interests, and all its subsidiary firms. According to the plan, Mr. Yasuda's family members and relatives will retire from the first line of activity, although they are expected to remain in those firms as nominal chairmen of the boards of directors.

The powers of the presidents of the companies controlled by the House of Yasuda will greatly be strengthened so that funds of these firms may more effectively and positively be operated in accordance with national policy. The House of Yasuda, with a total capital amounting to about ¥400,000,000, is one of the largest concerns in Japan, placing under its control more than 30 banks, trust firms, insurance underwriters, railway companies and other industrial firms. Hitherto all important posts of these companies had been monopolized by Hajime Yasuda and his family members and relatives.

As the first step toward the reorganization, a board of permanent directors was newly created in the Yasuda Hozensha and the new line-up of officers was announced Tuesday. Kusuo Yasuda, president of the Third Bank, and Hikoshiro Yasuda, chief of the general affairs section of the Hozensha, were appointed permanent directors. Bengoro Yasuda, a director, and Kozo Moji, representative director, resigned from their present posts and newly assumed advisorships. They were succeeded by Sen Sonobe, vice-president of the Yasuda Bank, and Torazo Kawabe, vice-president of the Teikoku Fiber Company.

The personnel shake-up of the other companies controlled by the House of Yasuda is expected to be made public in the near future as follows:

Yasudas Replaced

	To resign	Appointed
President, Yasuda Bank	Hajime Yasuda	Sen Sonobe
President, Japan Day and Night Bank	Zengoro Yasuda	Hideo Hioki
President, Third Bank	Kusuo Yasuda	Kenzo Iba
President, 98th Bank	Kusuo Yasuda	Kenya Kojima
President, 36th Bank	Shin Yasuda	Minoru Watanabe
President, Toyama Bank	Kusuo Yasuda	Hidetaka Ito
President, Ogaki Kyoritsu Bank	Zengoro Yasuda	Shozo Itoga
President, Shikoku Bank	Zengoro Yasuda	Toyokichi Yamamoto
President, 17th Bank	Zengoro Yasuda	Yoshio Ijiri
President, Yasuda Trust Company	Zengoro Yasuda	Takejiro Ishige
President, Yasuda Trading Company	Shin Yasuda	Jiro Mochida
President, Japan Paper Company	Shin Yasuda	Junji Owaki
President, Teikoku Fiber Company	Zengoro Yasuda	Torazo Kawaji

Process Discovered by Tokyo Scientist For Keeping Fish Fresh Without Freezing

A novel method to keep fish alive out of water days and weeks and transport it alive by train, truck or any vehicle over thousands of miles has recently been invented by a local scientist, the Miyako reports.

The inventor, Yashohachi Nishihara, residing at Matsunoki-cho, Suginami-ku, uses electricity instead of ice or salt for keeping fish alive out of water for weeks.

For a long time Mr. Nishihara has been thinking of some means of preserving fish fresh as long as possible without freezing it stiff, for the cold storage of fish is costly and iced fish does not taste as good as fresh fish.

Several days ago, he conceived a new idea. It was to use electricity instead of ice or salt. He turned alternating current of a high frequency on a fish to paralyze its nerve center.

The fish stopped breathing, and lay still in a syncoptic condition. Then, the inventor experimentally kept that fish in a tub that way for days while working the electricity on it incessantly and continuously, sprinkling water over its body to prevent it from drying up.

Three days later, he cut off the juice and put the fish in a bucket filled with water. As he had expected, the fish began to swim back and forth as if nothing had happened to it.

In short, Mr. Nishihara's invention has made it possible to keep fish alive out of water as long as one pleases and to cook and eat at any time as fresh as it has just been caught.

The Keimeikai Foundation here, according to the paper, will grant ¥1,600 to Mr. Nishihara in order to enable him to give the finishing touches to his invention.

SUGAR IN AMERICA SEEN DECREASING

Yankees Are Bustling About Town to Corner Coffee And Other Provisions

American parents would soon have to drink their coffee straight while their children would have no pie or candy for their tea unless President Roosevelt orders immediately drastic rationing of sugar, states a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei Tuesday.

President Roosevelt and his associates in the White House, who have continuously been making sarcastic remarks on the food condition in Germany and other belligerents of Europe are now racking their brains on how to feed their own people following the stoppage of foodstuff supplies to the United States from East Asia.

Americans are bustling about town crazily in order to corner sugar, coffee, tea and all other things which are edible. The New York Sugar Market has already been practically paralyzed because it has become clear that no sugar will come to America from the Philippines, Hawaii and Java henceforth.

Of course, America produces some sugar, but their production can hardly suffice one-third of American demand for sugar. So, the United States Government must make frantic efforts to import as much sugar as possible from Cuba. Even if the United States can get considerable amount of sugar from Cuba, says the dispatch, it would be almost impossible to keep the demand and supply in good balance in America in the future, because Americans who are accustomed to lavish sugar in cooking food, will never know how to economize the use of it. Therefore, unless the U.S. Government takes immediately some drastic step to curb the consumption of sugar, Americans would suffer from an acute shortage before long.

U.S. Will Stagger

Meanwhile, the Miyako reports that if the current war drags on, the United States will begin to stagger under its heavy financial burden.

In September of last year, Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasury of the United States Government stated that the U.S. defense expenditure reached $2,000,000,000 a month, and pointed out grievously that that figure was more than the total expenditure for national defense during the 1939-40 period.

In that month, the United States' funded debt amounted to $100,000,000,000, and the deficits of the U.S. Treasury in 1940 was $20,000,000,000.

For the prosecution of the war against Japan in the Pacific and Germany and Italy in the Atlantic, must spend the average of $100,000,000 a day, and $36,000,000,000 a year. Should the war last 10 years, the United States has to disburse $360,000,000,000 while carrying at the same time on its back the national debt of $200,000,000,000. It is hard to imagine that the United States, no matter how much gold it may have, can continue to fight against Japan, Germany and Italy under such a heavy financial burden, says the paper.

SENTIMENT IS EASY ON TOKYO EXCHANGE

Traders Refrain From Fresh Operations Due to Lack Of Incentive

All through the morning session, sentiment on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Wednesday was easy as most traders refrained from fresh operations because of lack of incentive. In the short-term division, Tokyo opened at ¥145.60, and closed at noon at ¥142.90 after having moved up and down nervously.

In the morning session, Osaka Exchange closed at 143.20 while Nagoya Exchange, at ¥142.70.

On account of the hurried profit-taking operations by the brokers who were discouraged by the easiness of leading shares, both shipping and ship-building shares, which had soared so briskly Tuesday, were in a lull during the morning session. N.Y.K., O.S.K., and Nissan Steamship were maintained weakly but Tokyo Bay Steamship gained ¥1.30 during the early calls of the morning, and registered ¥61.00 for a time.

In the afternoon session, Mitsubishi Heavy Industry rose by ¥1.50. Tokyo Exchange closed at ¥139.00.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section	Closing		Feb.	Mar.
Fuji Spinning (50)	70.0	d1.1	70.4	70.9
Do. new (25)	41.5	u .5	41.1	41.6
Kanegafuchi Sp. (50)	164.2	d4.5	164.7	167.4
Do. new (25)	106.8	d5.9	107.0	107.5
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	109.0	109.5
Teikoku Rayon (37½)	97.8	d5.0	99.0	98.8
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	....	....	81.1	81.2
Tokyo Rayon (50)	39.0	....	36.9	37.4
Tokyo Light (50)	66.1	d1.9	....	....
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	115.0	d2.8	115.3	117.3
Do. new (37½)	97.3	d1.7	97.7	98.1
O. S. K. (50)	104.0	u1.4	103.9	104.6
Do. new (37½)	86.0	d1.8	86.0	87.9
Ishikawajima (50)	84.1	u .1	84.5	85.8
Ishikawajima (25)	53.1	d1.4	53.1	54.8
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	....	....	71.1	72.0

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterda morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5s	105.80	105.80	105.80	105.80
Second 5s	105.75	105.75	105.75	105.75
First 4s	102.70	102.70	102.70	102.70

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	139.5	139.5	139.0	139.0
N. Y. K., old	116.0	116.8	116.0	116.8
N. Y. K., new	96.3	98.0	95.8	97.9
Kanegafuchi Spin.	162.0	165.0	162.0	163.5
Kanegafuchi, new	106.3	107.7	106.0	107.7
Teikoku Rayon, n.	97.9	99.0	97.7	99.0
Osaka Stock, new	77.9	78.4	76.5	77.7
S. M. Railway	71.0	71.7	71.0	71.4
Mitsubishi Heavy	97.5	97.5	96.9	96.9
Tokyo Light	65.6	66.9	65.6	66.9
Hitachi Works	76.2	77.2	76.2	77.1
Japan Steel Tube	76.6	77.3	76.6	77.3
Japan Oil	83.8	85.0	83.8	84.1
Japan Mining	65.9	65.9	65.9	65.9
Manchuria Ind	62.5	62.6	62.5	62.6

MORE VESSELS, MEN NEEDED FOR SOUTH

So States Otani, N.Y.K. Head, If Japan to Develop Natural Mineral Resources

Speeding up of ship building programs and the wholesale bringing up of sailors are two main conditions for the development of natural resources in the South, says Noboru Otani, president of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

"If a circle drawn with Taiwan as its center with a radius of 4,000 kilometers comprises the so-called Greater East Asia Economic Zone, the zone covers an area of 1,590,000,000 chobu or about 4,000,000,000 acres inhabited by 771,000,000 people. If a line is drawn from east to west across Taiwan, dividing the zone into the south and north, we shall find the northern region is rather thickly populated in proportion to its area and lacking sufficient foodstuffs and raw materials, while the southern section although thinly populated and commercially undeveloped is, however, rich in natural resources.

Freighters Become Necessary

"If the South supplied the North with its abundant raw materials in exchange for the ample supply of labor of the North, the whole population of the zone numbering close to 800,000,000 can live comfortably and independently. To realize this great plan, a great number of ships are needed more than anything else, because the raw materials of the southern region have to be transported continuously to the northern region by an armada of freighters while merchants, industrialists and workers of the northern region must be sent down to the southern region by a fleet of fast passenger boats from time to time.

"The United States built some 700,000 tons of ships last year. This year, it is reported by newspapers, that she will construct more than 3,000,000 tons of craft. We should not dismiss lightly this great figure as one of those Uncle Sam's bluffs in the light of the shipbuilding and shipping activities that the United States showed in the last Great War.

"Since the outbreak of the current world war, the vessels lost in the world have amounted to some 14,000,000 tons. Although Japan has lost little to date, we must expect the loss of Japanese ships will increase in the future. There are more than a dozen plans which the shipping interest in Japan should carry out to win this war against the Anglo-Saxons, but the most important factor is the speeding up of ship building programs and the wholesale training of sailors."

U.S. TURNS TO S. AMERICA

Now Obliged to Get Vital Materials From Latin Countries

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—A special commission, headed by R. J. Lund, official of the United States Office of Production Management, will be sent to South America shortly to find substitutes for vital raw materials hitherto obtained from the Far East, the German News Agency reported from Buenos Aires today.

With its supplies of raw materials from the East Asia cut off by Japanese victories, the United States is now obliged to turn to South America in an effort to obtain necessary products and ores, D.N.B. said.

New Issues Expected

New issues of the Industrial Bank of Chosen amounting to ¥15,000,000 will be floated through the underwriters' syndicate on February 3. The whole of the new issues will be offered for public subscription.

Bank of Japan Accounts

January 7
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,650,369
Over Issues	950,369
Deposits	512,415
Loans	724,723

BUSINESSMEN OVERSEAS

Business Followed War and Annexation Since Japan Cast Off Isolationist Policy of Tokugawas—Ugaki Praised for Chosen Progress

The series of brilliant victories of the Imperial Army and Navy over the United States and British forces in the Pacific and on the Malay Peninsula within a month after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia have brought all the strategical materials of the south under control of the Japanese.

The Japanese enjoyed a peaceful but secluded life of isolation on the islands for 300 years until the last Shogun of the Tokugawa Government surrendered his castle of Yedo to the Imperial Army in the latter part of the 19th century.

Once the Japanese were freed from the isolationist policy of the Tokugawa Government, and was put in touch with the civilization of Europe and America during the early years of the Meiji era, they began to show their ingenuity in settling colonies and managing business overseas.

The colonization of the Hokkaido was started toward 1878, and that of Taiwan was started immediately after the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95. After the Russo-Japanese War, Japan launched on the development of the Kwantung Leased Territory and that gigantic project of building railroads throughout South Manchuria.

The annexation of Chosen in 1909 was a big problem to test Japan's colonizing ability, and about six years later, many Japanese went over to China to carry out the economic development of Shuntang Province, and administer Tsingtao which was occupied by the Japanese at the outset of World War I. Directly on the conclusion of that war, Japan began to send settlers to the handful of islands in the South Seas which this country gained as a result of the war.

In colonizing these newly gained territories, Japan showed much skill—almost as good as Europeans who were fully experienced in this kind of work. More recently, Japan displayed a masterly touch in the development of Manchoukuo, and is now engaged in the industrial development of the Continent.

The economic development of these colonies are conducted by Japanese financiers, enterprises and traders who have taken deep root in the soil of these strange lands, and who are constantly furnished capital and materials by their mother country. Each colony has its representative financiers, merchants and industrialists. In the following chapters are drawn the profiles of the representative economists of the Chosen, Taiwan, the Hokkaido and the Japanese Mandated Islands in the South Seas.

Japanese Businessmen in Chosen

Before the annexation of this peninsula with this country in 1909, it played the dangerous role of the Balkans in Europe as the land was criss-crossed with the political interests of various Powers under the Li Administration.

The annexation of Chosen has freed itself from political intrigues. Thanks to the strenuous efforts of the governors-general, peace and order on the peninsula was restored steadily, but the industrial development of Chosen could not keep pace with it. It was in 1931 that the development projects began to show noticeable progress, and the chief credit for the remarkable industrialization of the peninsula is due to General Kazushige Ugaki who assumed the post of the Governor-General of Chosen in that year.

GOVERNMENT PLANS REVISING BANK LAW

Introducing Amendment in Current Diet to Moderate Loan Extension Restrictions

The Government has decided to revise the law governing the Hypothetic Bank of Japan, Hokkaido Colonization Bank and the Agricultural and Industrial Banks so as to enable these financial institutions to undertake more actively advance short-term credits to the munitions industry. This decision was reached at the regular Cabinet meeting held on Tuesday and the amendment bill will be introduced for deliberation at the current session of the Imperial Diet.

The projected revision will be designed to moderate the rigid restrictions in loan extension, which have greatly been handicapping the financing of the industrial productivity expansion movement by these special banks. The present law stipulates that these banks should not advance secured loans exceeding two times their paid-up capital and reserves and that loans should not exceed two-thirds of the value of assets which are to be offered as security.

It is recalled that when the Wartime Financing Syndicate, a bankers' group for financing the industrial productivity forward campaign, was established last autumn, the Hypothetic Bank of Japan also intended to become a member of the syndicate. This plan, however, was shattered when Hajime Nishino, governor of the bank, found later that it was practically impossible for the bank to participate in the extension of loans to industrial companies in view of the fact such a loan, as a matter of principle, is backed with comparatively small mortgage.

Subsequently, Governor Nishino felt keenly the necessity of revising the law governing the chartered bank so as to eliminate such handicaps and immediately opened negotiations with the Finance Ministry. The projected amendment was also necessitated by the increasing surplus money in the bank, which was caused by dull money demand from farmers, chief customer of the bank, due to the higher prices of agricultural products and consequent improvement in their financial condition.

The revised law will also authorize the Hypothetic Bank of Japan, Hokkaido Colonization Bank and the Agricultural and Industrial Banks to extend unsecured loans to finance the construction of factories.

TOKYO MUNICIPALITY TO MANAGE TRANSITS

City's Subway, 6 Other Transportation Companies Taken Over—Beginning February 1

Beginning February 1, all the transportion systems in Tokyo city will be managed under the single control of Tokyo Municipality, the Kokumin reports.

The purchase of the Tokyo Subway Company and six other private transportation companies by the Tokyo Municipality was approved by the Railways Ministry at the end of last year. The Municipal authorities are now making final preparations for the taking over of the assets of these seven private transportation companies.

The adjustment of traffic systems in the capital through the purchase by the Tokyo Municipality of all tram and bus lines in the city area will liquidate all the evils and defects of the traffic systems in the capital resulting from commercialism of private companies, and the irrationality in the management of tram and bus lines by these private bus and tram companies.

To be more concrete, such a contradictory phenomenon which is seen in the city during the morning and evening rush-hours that street cars run in an endless line in the sections where the volume of traffic is not so heavy while only a few trams and buses are available in the sections where the traffic is heavy.

In the second place, the transfer of the street car to the bus and vice versa will become much easier and simpler, because it will be possible to ride on street car, bus and subway train throughout the city with a through ticket.

Car and bus fares as well as the fare of the underground railway will not be raised. The car fare in the city will remain seven sen, and no change will be made in the present system of charging the bus rider five sen per section except the abolition of the five and longer sections.

In view of the fact that the raise of any amount in the traffic expenses will affect the economic life of citizens, the Municipality was very careful in assessing the property of the said seven private transportation companies. The fares had to be pegged, and at the same time, the transportation business under the direct management of the Municipality had to make it so both ends would meet in the future.

QUALITY, PRIORITIES TO BE MAIN ENDEAVORS

Price Administrators Tackling Difficult Problems for Success This Year

The price administration authorities will direct their chief efforts toward the adjustment of official prices of daily necessaries, addition to the items in the manufacture prohibition regulations and the prevention of deterioration in the quality of the vital commodities this year, predicts the New Year issue of the Oriental Economist (Japanese edition). These attempts are considered to be quite difficult, but they will successfully be carried out by close cooperation between the governmental and non-governmental circles.

It is easy to surmise, continues the economic weekly, that many additional commodities will be standardized this year and the price administration machinery of the Government expanded. Official prices, if necessary, will be revised on the actual condition in manufacturing factories, as Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi hinted at the Price Conference late last year.

In 1941 importance was attached, in the price policy of the Government, to the setting up of official prices in vital commodities and maintenance of the low price policy. Due to efforts by the authorities and cooperation by the general public, commodity prices moved upward only to a slight extent. The Oriental Economist's wholesale commodity price index for November in Tokyo stood at 235.5 (taking June, 1931, as 100), the Bank of Japan's retail commodity price index for November in Tokyo at 263.6 (taking July, 1928), Tokyo Municipality's daily necessaries price index for November at 192.4 (taking July, 1928, as 100) and the Statistics Bureau's living cost index at 147.6 (taking October, 1941, as 100). A rise of 6.4 per cent, as compared with the corresponding month of last year, was seen in wholesale commodity prices, 6.8 per cent in retail commodity prices, 5.4 per cent in daily necessaries prices and 2.5 per cent in living costs.

Following is the 1941 monthly indices of daily necessaries prices in Tokyo, as investigated by the Tokyo Municipal Office:

	Rice	Fishes	Meat	Ave.
January	130.7	185.1	197.3	180.1
February	133.0	186.7	192.7	179.7
March	129.3	187.0	193.0	181.2
April	119.3	186.9	199.0	187.4
May	119.3	186.6	198.7	187.3
June	117.0	186.3	198.0	190.2
July	117.0	187.1	196.7	192.3
August	117.5	185.9	195.7	191.9
September	119.0	184.6	199.0	192.6
October	116.3	199.7	199.7	192.4
November	114.8	202.9	208.0	189.3

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	139.0	— 6.5
N.Y.K., new, short-term	97.9	— 1.5
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	106.0	— 5.9
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.8	Same
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.80	Same

HIGHER COVER FIXED FOR ALL STOCKS HERE

Kanegafuchi Rate Now ¥48, N.Y.K., Short, ¥28, Tokyo Exchange Unchanged

In view of the continuous rising trend of stock prices which reflect the successful land and sea operations in all directions of the Pacific, the Tokyo Stock Exchange has decided broadly to raise cover and the new rates will be put into effect today.

Following is the list of cover for major wares:

1. Long-term

The cover for Kanegafuchi was raised to ¥48 per share; its new, ¥36; Nisshin Spinning, ¥20; Tokyo Spinning, ¥20; Kureha Spinning, ¥14; Chosen Spinning, ¥20; its new, ¥16; Teikoku Rayon, ¥32; its new, ¥32; Kurashiki Silk, ¥20; its new, ¥14; Tokyo Rayon, new, ¥20; Nippon Sugar, ¥20; its new, ¥18; Ensuiko Sugar, ¥16; Taiwan Sugar, ¥20; N.Y.K., ¥40; its new, ¥32; O.S.K., ¥32; its new, ¥24; Ishikawajima, ¥20; its new, ¥14; Uraga Dock, ¥28; Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, ¥20; its new, ¥20; and Tokyo Light, ¥10.

2. Short-term

The rate for N.Y.K. was raised to ¥36 per share; Kanegafuchi Spinning, ¥44; Teikoku Rayon, ¥26; Japan Oil, ¥22; Tokyo Light, ¥7; Ensuiko Sugar, ¥12; N.Y.K., new, ¥28; and Kanegafuchi Spinning, ¥32.

Bill Clearings

January 7
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	220,766	153,941
Balance	34,855	28,441

The Sumitomo Bank Limited

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed ¥70,000,000
Capital Paid-Up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds 58,060,000

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.

Offices in Pacific Liners:
M.S. "Asama Maru," M.S. "Kamakura Maru," M.S. "Tatsuta Maru."

FOREIGN OFFICES:
London, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Shanghai and Dairen.

AFFILIATED BANKS:
The Sumitomo Bank of Seattle, Seattle.
The Sumitomo Bank of California, Sacramento.
The Sumitomo Bank of Hawaii Honolulu.

YOKOHAMA BRANCH:
Honcho 2-chome.
Tel. Honkyoku (2) 0742
TOKYO BRANCH:
Marunouchi 1-chome.
Tel. Marunouchi (23) 3221

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... ¥ 77,600,000

CHAIRMAN: Takeo Kato

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi, Yuzuru Kimura, Kanoh Shundo.

HEAD OFFICE:
5, Marunouchi 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

BRANCHES—HOME:
Eitaibashi (Tokyo), Tokio Kaijo Bld'g (Tokyo), Marunouchi Bld'g (Tokyo), Nihombashi (Tokyo), Yotsuya (Tokyo), Komagome (Tokyo), Nihombashi-Toricho (Tokyo), Kanda (Tokyo), Shinagawa (Tokyo), Omori (Tokyo), Toranomon (Tokyo), Kyobashi (Tokyo), Shibuya (Tokyo), Kamata (Tokyo), Itabashi (Tokyo), Honkokucho (Tokyo), Ningyocho (Tokyo), Fukagawa (Tokyo), Susaki (Tokyo), Takabashi (Tokyo), Honjo (Tokyo), Shinjuku (Tokyo), Osaka, Umeda (Osaka), Nakanoshima (Osaka), Semba (Osaka), Osaka-Minami (Osaka), Kobe, Sannomiya (Kobe), Shinko Bld'g (Kobe), Kyoto, Nagoya, Atsuta (Nagoya), Otaru Kokura.

BRANCHES—OVERSEAS:
SHANGHAI, 36, Kiukiang Road.
DAIREN, 133, Yamagata-Dori.

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihonbashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Eizo Ueyama, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (Zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of valuables.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd.
(Formerly The First National Bank)
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
CAPITAL (Paid up) ¥57,500,000
RESERVE ¥85,500,000
A Complete Banking Service
Head Office: Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and other principal cities at home; Seoul, Fusan in Korea, Dairen in Manchuria.
Correspondents:—All important places at home and abroad.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥144,650,000

PRESIDENT:
T. OKUBO
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
H. KASHIWAGI
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
T. Okubo — K. Kodama
H. Kashiwagi — N. Watanabe
Baron Koyata Iwasaki — D. Nohara
— C. Arima
Baron I. Morimura — K. Nishi

Head Office, Yokohama
J. OKADA, Manager

Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
J. KIYOSE, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku.
J. KIYOSE, Agent

BRANCHES and AGENCIES
Alexandria, Bangkok, Batavia, Berlin, Calcutta, Bombay, Canton, Changchiakow, Chefoo, Dairen, Fengtien, Hamburg, Hankow, Hanoi, Harbin, Hoihow, Hongkong, Honolulu, Hsinking, Karachi, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Manila, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Nanking, New York, Osaka, Otaru, Paris, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, Saigon, San Francisco, Seattle, Semarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Yingkow

Correspondents at all the chief commercial cities of the world.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking business transacted.
For particulars apply to the Managers.

The Bank of Taiwan, Limited
Established 1899
President: Yakichi Suitsu, Esq.
Vice-President: Masahiko Wada, Esq.
Directors:
Kenji Yamamoto, Esq.
Hyotaro Motohashi, Esq.
Tozo Hirano, Esq.
Fumio Narita, Esq.
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH
TOKYO BRANCH:
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku.
F. Tadaki, Esq., Manager
BRANCHES and AGENCIES:
Japan:—Kobe, Osaka, Tokyo, Yokohama, Giran, Heito, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makong, Nanto, Shinchiku, Shoka, Taichu, Tainan, Taito, Takao, Tamsui, Toen.
Kwantung:—Dairen.
China:—Amoy, Canton, Foochow, Hankow, Shanghai, Swatow.
Java:—Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya.
Others:—Bombay, Hongkong, London, New York, Singapore, Manila.

The One Hundredth Bank, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE: TORI-ITCHOME, TOKYO
Phone: Nihombashi 141, 3105
ZENSAKU SEKINE, President
Special facilities offered for foreign residents and corporations in Japan. Interest allowed on current and time deposits. Safe deposit boxes rented.
Approximately 100 branches or agencies in important cities in Japan, including principal branches in Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto, Nagoya and Hiroshima

Tour Manchoukuo in Comfort
The fastest and most comfortable travel through Manchoukuo offered by the well-equipped, smartly stream-lined and completely air-conditioned Super-express "Asia" serving almost all the great tourist centres, Dairen, Mukden, Hsinking and Harbin in only 12½ hours.
YAMATO HOTELS:
Under the direct management of the S.M.R.
at
Dairen, Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, Hsinking, Harbin, Mutankiang, etc.
Head Office: DAIREN
Branch Offices:
Tokyo, Osaka, Shanghai, Mukden, Tsitsihar, Mutankiang, Chinchou, Kirin, Paris.
Information Offices:
Tokyo, Osaka, Moji, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Niigata, Otaru, Tsuruga.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日

Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by The Japan Times, Limited

TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:

1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 252, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:

OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157, Yamashita-cho. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.
NAGOYA, 7, Oike-cho 2-chome, Naka-ku. Tel. Naka (3) 5080.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire. Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1942

The Month That Transformed The World

Today marks the end of the month that transformed the world. Just one month ago began the War of Greater East Asia by which Japan launched on her heaven-ordained task of ridding the world of the curse of Anglo-American domination. Today the entire nation is observing the first of the monthly rites commemorating the promulgation of the Imperial Rescript which consecrated our nation to this important mission. It is fitting and proper that the eighth day of each month should thus be set aside to enable the nation to rededicate itself to its great task.

In looking back over the epoch-making events of the war so far, most of us will find it difficult to realize that only one month has as yet elapsed since the beginning of the struggle, so widespread and far-reaching have been the results. The story of the glorious victories that have come to us in the course of the month need not be re-told at length, for it has been acclaimed and re-acclaimed on all sides. The very mention of these victories, however, incites in us an almost incredible awe that so much should have taken place within so brief a period and that we of all people and of all time should have had the honor of experiencing such a triumph.

The virtual annihilation of the American Pacific Fleet in the Battle of Hawaii spells the end of American power in the Pacific for at least a long time to come and removes at one stroke the immediate menace of American interference in either Asia or Europe.

The destruction of the British Asiatic Fleet, particularly of the Prince of Wales which had weathered all previous attacks by other foes, insures the safety of our communications route to the Malayan front, cuts off all aid to Singapore, and thus assures the success of our campaigns in the South. It also establishes our Navy in undisputed first place among the navies of the world.

The surrender of Hongkong marks the final end of a century of British imperialism in China and is the occasion for rejoicing by all liberty-loving Asiatic peoples. It also means the toppling of the first pillar in the structure of the British Empire and may well presage the eventual crumbling of that once proud edifice into dust.

The capture of Manila means the first check to the tide of American expansion which has until now swept everything unrelentlessly before it from the shores of the Atlantic across the American continent and thence over the Pacific to the very threshold of Asia. It means the dawn of a new age for the Filipino people who have struggled bravely but vainly until now for their long-deserved liberation from the clutches of two successive alien masters.

The occupation of two-thirds of the Malay Peninsula and the impending fall of Singapore signifies that the knot which has tied half the world in bondage to Britain is about to be unravelled. The entire Southeastern Pacific, heretofore strangled and exploited by parasitic overlords ten thousand miles away, is about to be set free to fulfil its own destiny.

Our victories mean a change in the status of the Asiatic races. The once proud Anglo-Americans, heretofore smug in their delusions of racial superiority, have been reduced to the humiliating necessity of resorting to sophistical alibis to explain away their impotence in the face of Japanese power. All the former victims of Anglo-American arrogance and superciliousness can now lift their heads a little higher as the result of Japan's actions during the past month.

The past month has indeed transformed the very shape of the world!

Yet, in looking back over the changes which we have brought about in the world, we must take care not to become prematurely exultant. We must be sobered by the thought of the sacrifice of lives so freely given in order that these changes might be wrought. Furthermore, sweeping as have been our victories, our task has but just begun. Defeat of our enemies is but a preliminary step. The goal of our endeavor is the creation of a new world system which will insure economic prosperity and political self-expression through mutual cooperation to all the nations liberated from the yoke of Anglo-American domination. Such a task requires that we avoid becoming intoxicated by our early successes. Victory is a heady draught which may unfit us for our future work. Only a becoming modesty and good sense on our part will win for us the confidence of our neighbors which is so essential to the attainment of our aims.

With due restraint and seriousness, then, let us today dedicate ourselves anew to the great task for which some of us have already sacrificed their all. In such a spirit of reverence let us celebrate the events of the historic month that started the transformation of the world.

WRITER DISILLUSIONED ON JAPAN'S STRENGTH

New York Publisher's Prophecy Found Fruitless

D.N.B.

The Governments of the United States and Great Britain are bringing violent accusations against the act of "treason," Japan is supposed to have committed by its declaration of war upon the two countries and by its lightning-like offensive actions. In the face of these accusations it is more than revealing to take note of an article which appeared in the Daily Express (London) on November 28, 1941, that is 10 days before the Japanese declaration of war. Its author is Ralph Ingersoll, publisher of the New York paper P.M., who took a trip around the world for his own paper and the Daily Express.

His article, bearing the headline "America must destroy Japan," gives the reasons for an American blow against Japan. In particular Ingersoll states, that the defense of the United States as well as the defense of England require the destruction of the Japanese Empire for three reasons. There were three supply lines to the Soviet front, one from the North via Archangelsk, second from the South across Iran and a third across the Pacific and Asiatic Russia. The Germans were in a position to cut off the first two routes. In order to secure the third route, Japan would have to be eliminated. The last two reasons were of equal importance to the United States. The Japanese could prevent imports of rubber and tin from Malaya and the Dutch East Indies from reaching the United States, which would be a serious menace to that country. Furthermore, the United States had to beware of a military menace across the Atlantic, and could be stabbed in the back while warding off the first danger.

Hopeful Picture Painted

The question was if and how Japan could be eliminated by military actions. The majority of the military experts he had talked with had been of the opinion that by the cooperation of Great Britain, Chungking, the Soviet Union and the United States the Japanese menace could be done away with if they acted immediately. Ingersoll says: "If tomorrow morning we declare war upon Japan, Great Britain and the Soviet Union will also be in the war by sunset." Ingersoll then paints a very hopeful picture of how Japan could be crushed in no time at all, so to speak. Japan's main strength was concentrated in the Japanese Isles. If the heart were pierced, no more blood could run into the fingers which at present were laid around China's throat and holding already the knife which was to stab America in the back. An attack upon the Japanese Empire promised quick and good results.

It is not just recently that Ingersoll has hit upon the bright idea of destroying Japan, but similarly aggressive articles against Japan and Germany have been published by him ever since the founding of the newspaper P.M. in the summer of 1940. In this activity he was fully supported by the Roosevelt Administration. For him, for the Government of his country and for Great Britain, Soviet Russia and Chungking, it must be a great disappointment that all these powers in spite of their evil intentions were unable to close the trap they had prepared for Japan. Singapore is menaced and the Japanese flag is waving over Hongkong. The heart of the Japanese Empire is inviolate.

Gems of Truth

To do an evil act is base. To do a good one without incurring danger, is common enough. But it is the part of a good man to do great and noble deeds though he risks everything in doing them.—Plutarch

• • •

We should not be so taken up in the search for truth, as to neglect the needful duties of active life; for it is only action that gives a true value and commendation to virtue.—Cicero

• • •

Natural abilities can almost compensate for the want of every kind of cultivation, but no cultivation of the mind can make up for the want of natural abilities.—Schopenhauer

• • •

What reason, like the careful ant, draws laboriously together, the wind of accident sometimes collects in a moment.—Schiller

• • •

Every noble acquisition is attended with its risks; he who fears to encounter the one must not expect to obtain the other.—Metastasio

• • •

Heaven never helps the man who will not act.—Sophocles

• • •

It is not he who gives abuse that affronts, but the view that we take of it as insulting; so that when one provokes you it is your own opinion which is provoking.—Epictetus

The Difference

"So your son is in college? How is he making it?"

"He isn't making it. I'm making it and he's spending it."

THAI CUSTOMS, HABITS HAVE OWN PECULIARITY

Language Rich in Metaphors and Writing Strikingly Simple

By PHRA SARASAS

Former Minister of Economics Thailand

The Thai dialect employs lavish imagery of deep, poetic feeling, for instance fruit is called "child of wood," a river is "mother of water," cook "father (or mother) of the kitchen," according to sex.

As language develops according to the intelligence of a race, the Thai vernacular is rich in metaphors and other figures of speech, a source of inexhaustible beauty, a fountain of the most exquisite and touching poetry.

The Thai pride themselves on being the first Eastern people to simplify their writing, thus marking an advance of the Thai thought and a change in the condition of Thai society. This reflects much credit on King Ramgamhang who conceived the new alphabets consisting of 44 consonants and 30 vowels. The vowels circle immoveably around the consonants which, topped by one or two accent signs, acquires thereby different tones, high, low, medium, sharp, flat. Some consonants can be tuned up to five tones, going up and down like a melody.

Writing Simple

Foreigners, at first sight, often find it ridiculously difficult to understand the necessity for so many consonants, vowels and accent signs, declaring that some 20 letters of the Roman alphabet can perform all the tricks of European tongues, and can express every sort of Western thought and speech. But, if compared with Chinese and Japanese writing which runs to tens of thousands of characters, the Thai writing is strikingly simple. Besides, writing comes after talking. The Thai spoken language shows a close resemblance to that of the Chinese, hence to express all the spoken sounds, several consonants, vowels and accent signs are necessary.

There are three tones in the Chinese language, but in the Thai five, therefore two more accents signs. These signs serve to economize the use of letters of ideography.

The Chinese seem to dislike the letter R, whereas the Japanese the letter L. So when a Chinese says "Lice" he may mean either those noisome insects (lice) or his staple food (rice, and in like manner when a Japanese says rice, he too may mean the insect, instead of the grain. The Thai language embraces both L and R, hence there is no possibility of mistake.

In the matter of food the Thai people are left free to follow their fancy. Unlike the Hindus who piously abstain from meat, and the Mohamedans who hang back with disguest from pork and porker, the Thai delights in all kinds of comestibles.

'Eat More Fruits'

Unlike the Europeans, who continue to take milk till the end of their days, the Thai prefers cocoanuts which cut the milk out.

The slogan "Eat more fruits" would sound silly to the Thai as they are the greatest fruit eaters in the world, worthy of their country where fruits seem determined never to go scarce.

A look at a fruit market would make any mouth water. A foreigner could hardly believe his own eyes at the quantity and variety of "offsprings of trees." The banana alone has more than 20 definite varieties, from the size of a little finger to an arm in length, having the color of gold, green (even when ripe), mauve, brown, red, spotted and striped, and with shapes round and angular.

The Thai cooking is a culinary art apart from that of other nations, even of Chinese and Japanese, let alone European.

The Chinese gastronomy, which admits of no equal upon earth, aims at blending different natural tastes and flavors into a harmonious whole, nourishing and tasty for the true gourmets: In Japan utmost care is taken in cooking so as to bring out all the subtle savors of meat, fish, and vegetables, and to render them appealing and appreciative to the sense of sight as well as of taste.

'Father of Kitchen'

The Thai "father of the kitchen" studies to a nicety the systematic change of tastes of individual epicures. The human constitution feels the desire for certain tastes at certain time, varying between salty, sour, sweet, hot, insipid, etc. A Thai table palatably provides different kinds of dishes, each distinct from the others by its elemental flavor. A Thai diner can then choose whatever flavor he likes best at the moment. The menu is necessarily long and made longer still by compound dishes which a gourmet may mix and over which he may smack his lips.

The Thai curry (Keng) involves more than a dozen varieties distinguishable by the blend which lends to it a characteristic taste of sweet, sour, salty, very hot, medium hot and mild. These are curries which differ in flavor, beside which there are those which differ in ingredients; that is to say, meat, fish, chicken, bird, game and vegetable, and still others which differ in color.

All the European, Chinese and Japanese courses find their equivalents in the Thai national menu. It is due to this fact that a Thai can take with relish the food of any nation.

ROME-BERLIN UNITY

Italy and Germany, Based on Same Ideals, Fighting Against Democratic-Plutocratic Powers for Creation of New Order in Europe

By ARRIGO SOLMI

Part I

Italian unity and German unity, born at practically the same time and under very similar conditions, seems chosen to achieve, after long centuries of dissention, the equilibrium and final unity of the entire European continent. Now the two countries are fighting side by side against a common foe, both moved by a sincere and natural community of ideals which were formed in the course of the past two decades between Italy and Germany and which find their foundations in the historical evolution and destiny of the two countries.

The actual and open accord between these two countries was reached in 1935 with the formation of the Rome-Berlin Axis, but this agreement had its roots in the injustices of the Treaty of Versailles and in the formations of Fascist in Italy and National Socialism in Germany. These two national ideals are already inseparable and will eventually bring order, justice and peace to suffering Europe, finally purged of the harmful influence of the materialistic plutocracies which, for two centuries past, dominated the economic and political life in nearly all the nations of the Continent.

Order, Peace and Justice

In this sense the war which both Italy and Germany are now fighting against the democratic-plutocratic powers, jealous of their vast supplies of raw materials and gold, may really be called a revolution of the European states against the control exercised by these outside forces and will eventually lead to the creation of a new economic and social system. Through the joint efforts of the Axis every little nation in Europe, finally freed from the exploiting hegemony of Great Britain, will be enabled to enjoy this order, peace and justice.

This communion of ideals and fraternity of arms has brought the two peoples, under the guidance of their respective leaders, to a deep understanding which is manifested in political unity and joint military actions, allowing the two nations to reciprocate the appreciation for the sacrifices called upon each by this war. The frequent contacts between the two national leaders, the full agreement and understanding witnessed on the battlefields and complete understanding in the political and military domains are but external expressions of the more fertile union of intentions which brought about the results seen in the first phases of the present conflict and which will lead to the decisive and final victory against British imperialism.

From the beginning of this war Italy has fully appreciated and exulted the victories scored by the Germans in Poland, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France; victories which served to frustrate British intrigues in these countries and the influence of American wealth. These intrigues and influences have in the past enslaved many parts of Europe and held the rest of the Continent in perpetual enmity and tumult, thus impeding every attempt at creating a solid union among the European states.

Sacrifices Appreciated

With equal spontaniety Germany, on its part, has appreciated the sacrifices of Italy, either during the dangerous period of Italian "Non-Belligerency" or after Italy's intervention on the side of Germany. In coming to fight side by side with its Axis partner Italy has brought into play all its arms, launching actions on land, sea and in the air along a very vast field of operations in which Italy engaged the British Colossus from the Mediterranean to the Indian Ocean.

Italian troops fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Germans in the Balkan Peninsula, at Crete and in North Africa and the Italian participation in the victorious campaign against the Soviet Union are but clear demonstrations of the common ideals which actuate the two countries, which reached perfect understanding during their respective political evolutions.

Germany has understood all the value of the political support given to it by Italy during those difficult years of strife and vigil in which the National Socialists in the Reich were preparing the spirits and arms of the German nation for the coming struggle for justice; Germany has understood and still understands and appreciates today the importance of the Italian contribution in this joint battle against a common enemy.

Separate Agreement

It can be stated here in this connection that the fraternity of ideals and arms existing between the two countries could not be more spontaneous, loyal or sincere. The Italian people can never forget the fact that they received a very different treatment from their allies in the Great War of 1914-18, when Italian sacrifices were so miserly appreciated. Thus, in 1916, without any knowledge of Italy and in spite of the pacts binding the Allies, France and Britain made a separate agreement for the division of the eastern regions, which was later carried out in the Treaty of Versailles.

Then, when in November of 1917 Italy suffered the setback at Caporetto, Italy was left to recover all by itself. Again, in 1919, when the Peace Treaties were signed, Italy was excluded by its allies from nearly all the benefits of victory for which the Italians fought just as hard as its allies. Thus, the union of the Italian people, as well as that of the German, arose from the humiliation both had suffered through the Treaty of Versailles.

In spite of this humiliation Italy had in vain tried to effect a conciliatory policy toward its former allies, even under the energetic guidance of Il Duce. This Italy tried for years and the result of this policy was the Four Power Pact. In vain Italy tried to persuade Great Britain and France to effect an honest revision of the treaties forced by these nations upon Europe: a revision which would effectively heal the worst wounds and deaden the pain caused by the Treaty of Versailles.

Independence and Justice

Finally, war was forced upon Germany by the Democracies. After the lightning German victory in Poland there was a lull on all fronts for more than six months for the necessary preparations for the Reich's further campaign. Italy intervened at the time and Italy did so mostly to clarify the revolutionary character of the struggle, which aims at bringing independence and justice to the Continent of Europe so that the European nations will no longer be dominated by the material interests of the plutocratic powers and capable of guaranteeing to the masses of the European peoples improves social conditions.

All this explains the strong union between Germany and Italy, already consolidated in the Axis Constitution and born in the tragic moment when the Anglo-French plutocracies, acting through the League of Nations, attempted to impede Italian action against Abyssinia by imposing sanctions against the Italian nation. By this action Britain and France hoped to consolidate their predominant position in Europe as well as to strangle the life struggle of the Proletarian Powers armed in the name of Fascism. This iniquitous attempt, which was a harsh denial of every principle of civilization and human rights, was broken by the Italian victory.

Alive to the trend of the times and the dawn of new history in Europe Germany, in the meantime, brought its armaments to their full capacity and achieved its complete political independence. Seeing that their common aims and ideals ran in the same direction, the peoples of Italy and Germany decided, in that historical period following the application of sanctions, upon the accords which bound the common destiny of the two countries.

Rebirth of Europe

It was at that time that Italy and Germany felt their common ideals drawing them together, after all the long years of incomprehension and dissention. They felt that they were destined to form a new and revitalizing force which would bring about the rebirth of Europe—a Europe freed from foreign intrigues and reconstructed economically and socially on a basis of independence and justice.

Toward the beginning of the Modern Era in Europe, when France, Spain, Britain and other minor European nations had already formed their political unity Italy and Germany were passing through a different phase of their national evolution. Both countries were broken up into small principalities and feudal states, which were in turn subjected to foreign influences and domination.

(To Be Concluded)

Why Didn't You Say So?

"Tom, come here this instant and get dressed to go shopping," said Mrs. Brown as she suddenly seized her son by the arm in the midst of his play and whisked him into the house.

"But, Mother, Jim and I have only got our dam half built. You didn't say before we were going any place!" wails Tom in protest. So to his mother Tom seems decidedly rebellious.

But Tom isn't being rebellious. He is simply behaving as any human being would under similar circumstances. All of us, particularly adults, resent being told to do some piece of work instantly without any explanation in advance. Only in an emergency should a mother give a sudden command to stop play instantly, without some foreshadowing beforehand of what is to take place.

If a shopping tour has been planned for a child, approach the subject well in advance of the trip. Perhaps if he finds shopping excursions terribly trying and unpleasant as many little folks do, mention some special treat that might be included in the trip—the new clothes he is going to have, a lunch at a favorite eating place, a special bus ride. Talking over these plans will not only prepare the child for the event but will also make him more cooperative in getting ready to go and in leaving his play.

The same principles hold true regarding trips to the dentist's. Telling the child well in advance of the event will help to prepare him for each visit.

Stranger Than Man

Some orchids cost more than diamonds. A hybrid moth orchid, on which a fancier had spent forty-two years of cross-breeding and care, was priced at $10,000!

• • •

A bird that flies in water! The penguin has real, feather-covered wings with which he can "fly" in water but not in air.

• • •

A young eel is so transparent that print may be read through his body.

• • •

Rattlers and copperheads are ready for action the minute they see the light of day. They are born lively and snapping—eagerly looking for a scrap.

• • •

The Ibis is extremely selective in its choice of water and food. It is the sacred bird of the Egyptians, and its judgment is so highly regarded that natives will not touch any food or water that it may reject.

Stenographer's Woes

Tessie: "I can't understand why I didn't get that job."

Friend: "Well, what did the office manager ask you?"

"He asked me if my punctuation was good."

"And what did you say?"

"I said I'd never been late for work in my life."

'GURIA' IS BIG MENACE OF TROPICAL RABAUL

Volcano Perils on Hottest Spot On Earth Fully Pictured

When the earthquake comes every day or so, you wait for something really serious to happen before you run. To the white men of Rabaul, capital of New Guinea, the regular quake is so familiar that they have a special word for it, "guria," from the pidgin English of the Pacific islands. In this tropical land of active volcanoes there is nothing anybody can do when the "big fellow guria" comes.

One way and another, Rabaul is about the hottest spot on earth. Besides the climate and the malaria, and the eight-foot annual rainfall, there is the fact that no one knows just when Rabaul and the whole of volcano-studded Crater Peninsula in the island of New Britain is going to blow sky high.

Rabaul's few hundred white men live under the shadow of three ancient volcanoes, Kombui, Turanguna and Numbatir, known as the Mother and Daughters.

The volcanic islands out over the bay are not just there for decoration: they work. Their names are Valan (Matupi) and Tavurvur, and the only thing that will do any good when they blow up is to know when it is going to happen and not be there. When they blew up in 1937 500 persons died because they didn't know. Now the Australian Vulcanological Laboratory keeps constant check on the behavior of Vulcan and Tavurvur so that there will be a reasonable chance of knowing when there is danger. Meanwhile there is the guria, the little quake that rocks the town every so often.

Man-Sized Quake

You remember the first guria. Maybe you see the corrugated iron on the near-by storehouse rippling like a shaken blanket. Or you are sitting in a canvas chair and the long cool drink at your elbow unaccountably falls, and the canisters in the "house-cook" (kitchen) crash to the floor. You have a slight feeling of nausea, but from a psychological rather than a physical basis.

Our first encounter with anything like a man-sized quake was at sea. With two other white men, a Chinese engine boy and some natives, we were bound from Blanche Bay for the Duke of York Islands in the Sumi-Yoshi, a small ketch, one golden tropic day. The natives slept peacefully forward. Then, as suddenly as a thump with a fist, the ketch ran into a black squall.

We were thrown flat on the deck into the scuppers. We could not tell rain from wave, horizontal from vertical, day from night. It was pitch dark. For hours we were engulfed in churned-up green water. Then suddenly as it had come the visitation passed.

It was not until we returned to Rabaul a week later that we learned that what had nearly wrecked the Sumi-Yoshi was not a storm but a tidal wave caused by some submarine convulsion associated with the uneasy crater of Tavurvur.

The guria is not always so mild. In Dampier Strait, at the other end of New Britain from Rabaul, is Ritter Island. In 1827 it was 2,600 feet high. It was known as an inactive volcano until 1888, when it literally blew its top into the sky, leaving only a narrow crater rim about 250 feet high.

There have been little changes in the scenery from time to time. For example, there was a causeway carrying a paved road between Matupi Island and the mainland—but only since 1924. Before that it was about three fathoms under water. Not only the land changes but the sea. The 1878, eruption of Tavurvur heated the sea for miles from the coast, killing fish and boiling the shell from the backs of the great hawkbill turtles.

We know what it must have been like that day in 1937 before the last big blowup. There is always a sense of mystery hanging over Rabaul. It is the menace behind the loveliness of those hills, the sleeping Mother and Daughters, and the peculiar stillness of the sea.

We were 1,000 miles away from Sydney when we heard that there had been a mild thity-second earthquake in Habaul. A cliff had vanished into the water. A building or two had collapsed. The waters around Blanche Bay had receded, stranding fish, squid and turtle on the muddy sea floor. Mysteriously, earth levels had changed and little hills had sprung up on flat land. Many natives lost their lives in these odd changes by land and sea.

Island Rears Up

Nobody in Rabaul took matters very seriously even in the afternoon, when Vulcan, a flat, jungle-covered island in Blanche Bay, suddenly reared up and a crater gaped open, grew into a ragged column 50 feet in the air and spouted volcano ash over the town. There were people on the island, but they got clear in a small boat between eruptions.

The Durour, an island steamer which was tied up at the wharf, was stranded high and dry on the harbor floor. People gossiped and there was some steady drinking at the Rabaul Club. It would soon go away, the oldtimers said.

Then, with an explosion that was heard by ships 200 miles at sea, Tavurvur, the volcano at the other end of the bay from Vulcan, blew up. There was one man who saw that close up. W. Ellworthy, of the Rabaul Electric Light Company, was taking photographs from the lip of the old crater when it happened. No trace of him ever was found.

We bumped our way to Brisbane, Rockhampton and finally over the ocean. We were making for Port Moresby, capital of the Australian Territory of Papua, on the mainland of New Guinea.

Bad Airsick

It would have taken more than good navigation to set that plane down by dead reckoning in the Moresby airport. We made the New Guinea mainland, but at that it was no improvement over the ocean as a substitute landing field. Finally, with most of us badly airsick, the plane nosed down over the gray-green jungles and into the airdrome.

A couple of hours later, flying high over the central mountains of New Britain, we saw a dark smudge low down in the sky, and a few minutes later we were bumping down into the long plume of smoke that funneled into Blanche Bay.

After we landed the plane, the wheels making deep tracks in the soft ash, the first oldtimer we met told us how Rabaul's entire white population had got clear that fatal night along the road to Kokopo before it was blocked by landslides roaring down every hour or so from the shaken escarpments above the town, or washed out by new streams gushing down as the changing land levels forced them into new beds. He described how natives had buried themselves in their huts, as the palm-thatched roofs sagged under the falling fragments. Others had lit out for the hills. Months later a census showed 438 natives were missing.

The commonwealth government established a vulcanological laboratory on the slopes of Tavurvur after an earlier commission had decided not to move the capital to another site. An earthquake or an eruption always is dangerous, but if you know when it's going to happen it need not be a disaster.

The Wisdom of the East

Philosophy in Sayings And Proverbs

Confucius, 551 B.C.

ON GOVERNING

Chi k'ang tzu questioned Confucius on a point of government, saying: "Ought not I to cut off the lawless in order to establish law and order? What do you think?"—Confucius replied: "Sir, what need is there of the death penalty in your system of government? If you showed a sincere desire to be good, your people would likewise be good. The virtue of the prince is like unto wind; that of the people, like unto grass. For it is the nature of grass to bend when the wind blows upon it."

• • •

TRUE GOODNESS

Yen yuan inquired as to the meaning of true goodness. The Master said: "The subdual of self, and reversion to the natural laws governing conduct—this is true goodness. If a man can for the space of one day subdue his selfishness and revert to natural laws, the whole world will call him good. True goodness springs from a man's own heart. How can it depend on other men?"—Yen Yuan said: "Kindly tell me the practical rule to be deduced from this."—The Master replied: "Do not use your eyes, your ears, your power of speech or your faculty of movement without obeying the inner law of self-control."—Yen Yuan said: "Though I am not quick in thought or act, I will make it my business to carry out this precept."

• • •

THE PRINCELY MAN

Ssu-Ma Niu asked for a definition of the princely man. The Master said: "The princely man is one, who knows neither grief nor fear."—Absence of grief and fear! Is it the mark of a princely man?—The Master said: "If on searching his heart he finds no guilt, why should he grieve? of what should he be afraid?"

• • •

ON PRETENSE

It has not been my lot to see a divine man; could I see a princely man, that would satisfy me. It has not been my lot to see a thoroughly virtuous man; could I see a man possessing honesty of soul, that would satisfy me. Is it possible there should be honesty of soul in one who pretends to have what he has not; who, when empty, pretends to be overflowing; who, when in want, pretends to be in affluence?

• • •

EXALTED VIRTUE

Tzu Chang asked how to attain exalted virtue. The Master said: "Make conscientiousness and truth your guiding principles, and thus pass on to the cultivation of duty to your neighbor. This is exalted virtue."

• • •

ON BEING DISTINGUISHED

Tzu Chang asked: "What must a man do in order to be considered distinguished?"—The Master said: "What do you mean by the term distinguished?"—Tzu Chang replied: "I mean one whose fame fills both his own private circle and the State at large."—The Master said: "That is notoriety, not distinction. The man of true distinction is simple, honest, and a lover of justice and duty. He weighs men's words, and observes the expression of their faces.

• • •

"He is anxious to put himself below others. Such a one is truly distinguished in his private and his public life. As to the man who is merely much talked about, he puts on an appearance of charity and benevolence, but his actions belie it. He is self-satisfied and has no misgivings.

"Neither in private nor in public life does he achieve more than notoriety."

• • •

NOBLE CHARACTER

The Master said: "The higher type of man makes a sense of duty the groundwork of his character, blends with it in action a sense of harmonious proportion, manifests it in a sense of unselfishness, and perfects it by the addition of sincerity and truth. Then indeed is he a noble character."

• • •

The higher type of man seeks all that he wants in himself; the inferior man seeks all that he wants from others.

The higher type of man is firm but not quarrel-some; sociable, but not clannish.

• • •

The wise man does not esteem a person more highly because of what he says, neither does he undervalue what is said because of the person who says it.

Japan Times & Advertiser

EVENING EDITION

No. 15,360 (THE 17th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1942 Price 8 Sen

JAPANESE OCCUPATION FORCES GAIN AGREEMENT WITH VARGAS ON ADMINISTRATION OF MANILA

Mayor of Philippine Capital Acquiesces to All Demands Deemed Necessary For Maintaining Peace and Order in City

ARMY RECOGNIZES OFFICIAL'S POSITION

Agreement reached with J. B. Vargas, new Mayor of Manila, regarding execution of the military administration of the city declared by the Japanese forces in the Philippines was announced by the headquarters of the Japanese forces in the Philippines at 4:30 p.m. January 7. The official announcement reads as follows:

"The record of the interview between representatives of the Japanese forces and J. B. Vargas, Mayor of Manila, at the headquarters of the Japanese forces on January 7:

"The representative of the Japanese forces explained that the supreme commander of the Japanese forces declared the occupation of the city of Manila on January 3, and enforced military administration in the city, and demanded Mayor Vagas of the City of Greater Manila to carry out the execution of the following items:

"1. Maintenance of peace and order, and the restoration of transportation, communications, gas, electricity, water supply, sanitation, hospital, fire fighting and other public facilities (but those above-mentioned are municipal facilities and do not include the entire public facilities).

"2. Control of transportation of goods from and into the City of Greater Manila or the movement of goods within the city, so that the supply to the Japanese forces and the citizens of the city will be assured.

"3. Control of enemy nationals, or those who commit or intend to commit acts hostile to the Japanese Empire.

"4. Permission for the supply of labor and goods required by the Japanese forces on the use of facilities.

"5. Surrender of all arms, and munitions owned by officials and citizens within the city of Manila (excepting those who obtain sanction of the Japanese military authorities).

"6. Operation of social welfare and relief works.

"7. Concerning the general administration and the maintenance of peace and order in the city of Manila, Japanese superintendents and experts will be employed.

"Mayor Vargas replied that he recognized the occupation of the city of Greater Manila by Japanese forces and that he was prepared to assist the military administration and accept the above-mentioned demands. Accepting the reply of Mayor Vargas, the representative of the Japanese forces expressed the recognition of his position and authority as the Mayor of the Greater Manila, and willingness to grant the following points to officials and citizens in case they make no hostile act against the Japanese Empire nor any that might benefit Japan's enemies;

"1. Approval of instructions and authorities of officials.

"2. Protection of life and property.

"3. Freedom of religion.

"4. Approval of existing laws, regulations as well as customs, excepting such that do not conform to the new situation.

"As regard the details concerning the execution of the above-mentioned demands, the representative of Japanese forces said that it will be necessary to consult with officials concerned on both sides.

"To the above, Mayor Vargas replied that it was pleasing to hear such declaration from the representatives of Japanese forces and expressed his willingness to confer with officials of the Japanese Military Administration concerning concrete details."

U.S. Atrocities Told

American "humanitarianism" was revealed in the United States military authorities' outrageous treatment of Japanese residents in the Philippines interned simultaneously with the outbreak of the current war, when it was learned that they intended to kill some of the Japanese residents with bombs dropped by the Imperial Japanese Air Force, it was reported by Asahi war correspondents at Manila.

At Baguio, one of the largest Japanese settlements in the Philippines, where, at the time of the outbreak of the war, about 600 Japanese people remained, they had gathered at the Japanese primary school on December 8, as instructed in advance by the settlement corporation, reports the correspondents, who continue:

"The United States military authorities issued toward evening an order that old and young Japanese men should be interned at another place separately from women and put the order into practice immediately. The Japanese men, numbering 300, had to go to the barracks located 6 kilometers away from the city, under the surveillance of American soldiers armed with bayonets. The barracks there were severely hit by the Japanese bombings early that morning and it was evident that the American authorities intended to intern the Japanese men there and to kill them with possible further attacks of the Japanese Air Force.

"The American authorities' atrocities were unlimited. They did not furnish the Japanese with provisions. They even menaced the helpless prisoners with machine-guns. In rooms with window panes smashed to pieces as a result of Japanese bombings, they had to sleep without beds. When some of the Japanese gave signals to Japanese fliers who attacked the barracks by

(Continued on Page 2)

Correction

In the Army communique on results obtained in the Hongkong campaign, given in this morning's Japan Times and Advertiser, the bracketted notation on Japanese losses was inserted by error in the middle of the Booty item. Due acknowledgment of our mistake is hereby made.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our army and navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and co-operation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Released by the Board of Information, December 8, 1941.)

His Majesty Views Nation's Armed Might In Glorious March-Past at Yoyogi Grounds

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to review 20,000 troops, 500 army planes, mechanized corps and other army units in the New Year Military Review held at the Yoyogi parade grounds this morning.

The review was particularly significant as it was the first to be held in the August presence of His Majesty since the declaration of the Greater East Asia War, and particularly in view of the glorious war results that have been attained by our forces in various sectors of operation in the past one month. The glorious weather brought out huge crowds of people at the parade ground since early dawn.

The review commenced at 9:30 a.m., and when the march-past was over, 500 army planes flew over the parade grounds in formation. The review ended at 11:20 a.m. when His Majesty returned to the Imperial Palace.

At 1:30 p.m. the mechanized corps that took part in the military review in the morning started to roll through the city in two divisions. One division went from Yoyogi to Shibuya, Akasaka-mitsuke, Hirakawacho and then to Imperial Diet building, while the other went to Shinjuku, Yotsuya-mitsuke, Hanzomon and Miyakezaka. Then they joined together to proceed to Toranomon, Shimbashi and Miharabashi.

PAN-AMERICAN MEET OUTLOOK HELD DARK

S.A. Nations Vary in View at Forthcoming Conference to Be Held in Rio de Janeiro

A staff correspondent of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi stationed in Berlin, reporting in detail the prevailing situations in various Latin American countries, predicts a dark outlook for the forthcoming Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference slated to take place at Rio de Janeiro on January 15. In his opinion, he opines Argentina will lead other South American countries in opposing the American intervention in their domestic affairs by virtue of the Dollar influence.

"According to information reaching here from Buenos Aires, the Foreign Minister of Paraguay arrived at the Argentine capital on January 4; those of Peru and Chile, on January 6, while the Foreign Minister of Bolivia is scheduled to arrive at that city very shortly.

Plans Buenos Aires Meeting

"It is being planned to hold a conference of the Foreign Ministers of these four countries and that of Argentina in Buenos Aires to exchange opinions relative to the forthcoming conference at Rio de Janeiro.

"Contrary to the fact that the small countries in Latin America have followed America's suit in declaring war on Japan, it is interesting to note that with the exception of Colombia which severed her relation with Japan, none of the big Powers has declared war on Japan as yet. One of the causes for the anticipated difference in opinion during the Pan-American Conference lies on this point:

"Paraguayan Foreign Minister Algania stated on January 4 that the object of the scheduled conference at Rio de Janeiro is the spiritual solidarity of the various countries in the American Continent and a common guarantee of these nations in connection with the defense of the American Continent.

"With reference to the first problem, the mutual accommodation of resources in the American Continent and a smooth maritime transportation are essential, but for this purpose, it is equally important for America to lend a helping hand. The United States, notwithstanding the awkward predicament in which she is placed today, must be obliging to the Latin American countries in view of the good

(Continued on Page 2)

MILITARY PACT SET FOR U.S., AUSTRALIA

America Getting Base for Defense Guarantee—Britain Not Notified Beforehand

Special to the Yomiuri

SHANGHAI, January 7.—A military alliance is expected to be shortly signed at Washington between the United States and Australia, according to a report reaching here from Canberra. The details of the alliance are said to be as follows:

1. The United States will guarantee the defense of Australia.

2. The Australian Government will sanction the stationing of American defense corps in Australia and its islands, and also will offer naval bases.

3. The naval base at Port Darwin will be transferred to the United States.

It is also reported that Great Britain was not concerned about the formation of the American-Australian alliance, and even Premier Churchill received its report after his arrival at Washington and was made to approve it after everything was settled. This is believed to be an indication of the breaking up of the British Empire, and the strained relation between the United States and Great Britain.

49th U.S. State

D.N.B.

BERLIN, January 8.—The assumption of the military protection of Australia by America, and—in connection with the ceding of certain naval and air bases on the Australian continent and the Australian islands by Great Britain—is largely commented upon by the Berlin press. With regard to the forthcoming conclusion of the military alliance between America and Australia, and the placing at the disposal of the U.S. fleet of the naval base of Port Darwin, the Voelkischer Beobachter observes that the negotiations on this subject had been going on between Washington and Canberra for some time without the knowledge of the British Government. Prime Minister Churchill was first informed about this matter after his arrival at Washington when he was confronted by a fait accompli. The first result of the agreement between America and Australia was that the British Government had to consent to Australia remaining outside of the supreme command of General Wavell. The paper points to the great importance attached by Washington diplomatic circles to this military alliance emphasizing that Aus-

(Continued on Page 2)

CABINET BODY SETS TAX INCREASE PLAN

Decision for Epochal Boost in Revenue Made at Council Session on Wednesday

DIRECT LEVIES HIT MOST

Air Raid Sufferers to Be Exempt From Income Tax—¥900,000,000 Excess Seen for Year

An epochal increase in taxation will be introduced from the financial year 1942-3, largely in the field of direct taxes, it was decided at the special session of the Cabinet Council Wednesday. The plan is to increase the treasury income and to check malicious inflation. With the proposed increase, the Government will realize more than ¥900,000,000 during the 1942-3 year and about ¥1,100,000,000 in the average year.

Among the taxes, the rates of which will be pushed up, are income taxes (including both composite and classified), corporation tax, excess profit tax and inheritance tax. Besides these direct taxes, a fair increase will be made on stamp duties and commodity tax. When all of the expected amounts are added to the current increases in indirect taxes, the treasury will have more than ¥2,000,000,000 in excess of its ordinary revenues.

The taxation increase, though rather drastic, will be so drafted that it will not affect the healthy home front activity of the nation. Those who should suffer from the possible air raids will be exempted from income tax. Necessary steps will be taken in order to prevent double taxation in Japan and Manchoukuo. The income tax on those who have many dependents will be largely reduced.

There will be three taxes newly introduced, namely advertisement tax, power and gas tax and pari-mutuel ticket tax. Those who consume more than ¥3 worth of gas per month will have a 10-per cent tax on the excess consumption.

Vice-Minister Tsuneji Taniguchi of the Finance Ministry in this connection issued a statement Wednesday evening, which reads:

"It is expected that the national tax revenue will be increased by ¥1,100,000,000 in the ordinary year and by ¥900,000,000 in the initial year as the result of the proposed measure of increased taxation. This includes bills for revision of the Income Tax Law and will be submitted to the current session of the Imperial Diet."

Mail Rates Boost

The raising of postal fees was decided by the Government Thursday when the extra session of the Cabinet meeting approved the bill for revision of the Mail Law to be introduced to the Diet session which will resume soon.

The main points of the postal fee revisions follow:

First-class mail matter (letters): The present four-sen charge will be raised to five-sen.

Second-class mail matter: No alteration will be made in charges for postal cards and return postal cards; for enveloped postal cards, however, a raise will be carried out to five-sen from the present fee of four-sen.

Third-class mail matter (newspapers,

(Continued on Page 2)

Fitting Rites Mark Initial Observance Of Imperial Rescript Proclamation Day

The one hundred million people of the Empire, united in patriotism to the Throne and service to the nation, observed their first Imperial Rescript Proclamation Day today, in full appreciation of its significance and importance, and also to faithfully follow the Imperial Wishes expressed in the Imperial Rescript proclaimed on December 8, last year.

The flag of the Rising Sun was hoisted at the gate or door of every household in the Empire in the bright morning sun. At Government offices, business firms, schools, factories and many other places as well as private families, special services were held. Generally, respect was paid toward the Imperial Palace, and the National anthem sung. The Imperial Rescript was read, and a prayer for the victory and the consolation of the war dead was offered. In some cases, lectures were given.

The day was particularly significant also in having the people give special efforts to serve for the welfare of the nation. This is significant as on the former East Asia Day, many people refrained from working, making it a holiday.

The Imperial Rescript Proclamation Day is not only a day for the spiritual awakening of the people but also a day for renewed physical service to the Empire.

VICTORY FOR JAPAN SEEN AS CERTAINTY

Planning Board Head Exhorts Nation to Keep Up Fight—Providence Seen Aiding

Stating that Providence is on our side, Lieutenant-General Teiichi Suzuki, President of the Planning Board, encouraged the people of Japan to keep fighting in order that the new order in Greater East Asia might sooner be accomplished, in an inspiring radio address over JOAK at 7:30 p.m. January 7.

"As our country was founded by God, so our men in the fighting forces are God's troops. Now these soldiers have taken up arms against the would-be depredators and exploiters of the world who have come from London and New York like a swarm of vampires.

"From the intrinsic objective and meaning of the War of Greater East Asia and from the nature of our fighting men who are God's selected troops, it is only natural that Providence is ever at our side in this war, guiding the actions of our nation in this momentous struggle. And when I delve into the spirit with which the War of Greater East Asia is being fought, I cannot but feel that the final victory shall be ours.

"From time immemorial, no matter where the battle was fought, victory or defeat was determined by the relative preponderance or weakness of the fighting spirit. But the Japanese, whose hearts burn with a flaming spirit, will in the end attain the victory that is rightfully theirs.

"This spirit is not something which has only had an ephemeral existence nor is it something which has come accidentally into being. More solid and more ancient is this spirit of the Japanese which has been molded, strengthened and solidified by time. It is not an independent spirit that alone burns in our hearts but is a part of a greater spirit, the spirit of yamato-damashi.

"Only found in the people of the Japanese race it permeates and thrives in all the people of this country, no matter what their occupation or what their lineage. This spirit rose majestically and sublimely when the Imperial Rescript was promulgated, proclaiming war against the United States and Great Britain,—a determination which transcended little personal interests for the greater things at stake—a determination which will not admit defeat or disappointment whatever the obstacles in

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMANS WIPE OUT REDS IN EUPATORIA

German Stuka Formations Attack Soviet Troops Landing in Crimea

Domei

BERLIN, January 7.—German forces yesterday destroyed in bloody street fighting Soviet forces which had landed at Eupatoria on the Crimean peninsula, the High Command announced today.

Rumanian troops successfully annihilated minor Soviet forces encountered southwest of Feodosia, the communique said.

Strong German fighter, Stuka and pursuit formations yesterday attacked Soviet landing forces on the Crimea and supply roads across the Black Sea, it was reported.

In reference to the central and northern sectors of the eastern front, the communique said, repeated enemy attacks were repulsed with damaging effectiveness after the weather had sufficiently cleared to permit action.

A temporary enemy thrust northeast of Kharkov was effectively repulsed yesterday, by fierce German counter-attacks and, the communique added, two Soviet battalions were decisively wiped out during this operation.

Daring German bomber formations sank a British merchant vessel of 4,000 tons yesterday, off the eastern coast of Britain, while additional hits were scored upon huge industrial plants in the British Isles.

Little fighting was reported in North Africa. The communique concluded that German fighter units droned over Marmarica and the Isle of Malta to bomb enemy airports in those areas.

Italians Attack Cyrenaica

Domei

ROME, January 7.—Despite unfavorable weather conditions in North Africa, Italian aircraft units yesterday carried out short-range flights over Cyrenaica, Libya, successfully bombing British mechanized columns, the High Command announced today.

Italian and German aircraft again raided the British naval and air base at Malta yesterday, the communique said.

Intense British artillery fire was said to have been directed against Axis positions in the Sollum and Halfaya zones in Libya. Nothing of importance has occurred in the Agedabia zone, the communique stated.

RABAUL AGAIN RAIDED BY JAPANESE EAGLES AS MALAY ATTACK ON

FLASH!!

RANGOON RAIDED

Domei

SHANGHAI, January 8.—A yesterday's Havas dispatch from Rangoon disclosed that the activities of the Japanese air forces in Burma are being intensified from day to day. Also, the Rangoon Branch of the British Broadcasting Corporation reports that the city of Rangoon was fiercely bombed three times on Tuesday by the Japanese air forces and suffered heavy damage.

Resistance Claimed

Domei

LISBON, January 7.—The United States War Department maintained today that forces on Luzon are resisting fierce bombing and machine-gun assaults launched by Japanese warplanes. Japanese aerial assaults also were admitted to have been carried out for several hours yesterday against Corregidor Island, in the entrance to Manila Bay, and Bataan peninsula.

Third Air Assault on New Britain Islands Launched—Furious Jungle and Mountain Fight Raging on Selangor-Perak Border

ENEMY FLEEING SOUTH OF KUANTAN

Domei

LISBON, January 7.—Japanese air units smashing at vital British military objectives in the Bismarck archipelago, last night and early this morning launched their third aerial assault against New Britain Island raining bombs on airdromes at Rabaul, on the northern tip of the island, a report received here from Melbourne, Australia, revealed today.

General Offensive Launched

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, January 7.—The Imperial forces which have been making a powerful advance in the narrow defiles between the border of Selangor and Perak have launched a general offensive since this morning to dislodge the enemy from their positions in the jungles and on pointed pinnacles, being used as natural barriers to stem the forward march of the Japanese.

Enemy Fleeing South of Kuantan

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAYA, January 7.—By the Japanese occupation of Kuantan, important enemy base on the eastern coast of Malaya, enemy troops in defending the same sector were completely upset and are fleeing southward. Since yesterday, no sight of the enemy can be seen in a sector north of the Pahan River which flows 60 kilometers south of Kuantan.

Layton Leaves Singapore Base

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 7.—It was announced in Singapore today that Sir Geoffrey Layton, Commander-in-Chief of the British Asiatic fleet, has left the British naval base to reorganize Britain's naval forces "in order that the Allies may attain naval supremacy in East Asia as soon as possible," it is reported here.

Meanwhile, observers here recalled that British sea power in the south Pacific utterly was smashed on December 10 when Japanese warplanes swooped down on the battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse and sent the two British warships to the bottom.

They failed to see how Britain could regain its naval position prior to the December 10 disaster when the flagship of the reorganized Asiatic fleet officially has been announced in London already as the cruiser Edinburgh, of 10,000 tons.

Inhuman Kampar Defense

Describing the tragic destruction of the Kampar stronghold in Perak State in the southern Malayan sector and also the inhuman act of the Britishers against the Indian and Australian soldiers in the same front, a Domei dispatch received here Wednesday gave a vivid picture of the enemy defense in that area.

The Kampar stronghold of which the enemy had boasted as unbreakable is now all in ruins after being swept by the Japanese Forces that advanced both from the west and east coasts of British Malaya. The Kampar stronghold lies about 25 miles to the south of Ipoh and is protected by rugged mountain-ranges.

When the Domei correspondent arrived at the stronghold following the rapid advance of the Japanese Army, all the bridges in the vicinity were seen blasted by mines and numerous enemy tanks and motorcars lying here and there. The fortress extends over some ten miles, with pillboxes built on mountainsides and mines buried in the banks of rivers. The enemy had furthermore set wire-entanglements all around and machinegun seats deliberately hidden in the houses of the inhabitants.

How desperately the Britishers strived to make this stronghold their last defense post, and what inhuman measures were resorted to was revealed when the Japanese Army learned that they placed Indian soldiers at the uttermost front and Australian soldiers at the second both forced by the Britishers in the rear to fight to death. Driven by the relentless attack of the Japanese Forces from ahead and their retreat cut off by the Britishers, those Indian and Australian soldiers were almost completely annihilated.

It was further known that the enemy artillery corps compelled the Malay inhabitants to report against their will the course the Japanese troops pursued.

This stronghold, so solidly fortified and so deliberately prepared, was destroyed when the Japanese forces attacked the Britishers from behind by taking a roundabout way in boats, and the enemy was forced to make a general retreat at midnight on January 2.

WORK IN ARMY FACTORY

Students of Higher, Middle Schools to Be Summoned Next Week

According to the Labor Service Regulation, students of higher schools and middle schools in Tokyo are due to be summoned up next week to work in the Army Ordnance Factory, reports a certain local paper.

In accordance with the newly-enforced regulation, 400 students of Seijo Higher School and Zenrin Commercial College are requested to work in the Tokyo Ordnance Factory for the coming two weeks. 300 middle school boys will also help in the same factory.

Students of other prefectures are expected to be called to work for the nation in the future.

Ando Going to Kansai

Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, will leave Tokyo for Nagoya and Osaka on January 11 to attend the first anniversary rites of the formation of the Rule Aid branch in Nagoya and to participate in the National Rally at Osaka. He is scheduled to leave Osaka for home on January 12.

Radio Station Cooperates

The Broadcasting Station at Manila which resumed its activity almost simultaneously with the entrance of the Imperial Japanese armed forces into the city is cooperating whole-heartedly with the Japanese military authorities there in pacifying the inhabitants, for the smooth establishment of the projected East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, says a special Hoihow dispatch to a local paper, quoting radio news from Manila intercepted on Hainan Island. The station broadcast the other day its message of congratulation on the triumphant entry of the Japanese armed forces effected January 2, adds the report.

Gloomy New Year

At the news of the recent fall of the Crown Colony of Hongkong into the hands of the Japanese armed forces, successive defeats in the Malay Peninsula and imminent danger to Singapore, Londoners had to experience the gloomiest New Year Days, says a special Buenos Aires dispatch to a local paper which adds that the Londoners also must face the serious problem of foodstuffs as a result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia which is depriving them of routes by which to import necessary foodstuff from the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere regions.

MANY DIFFERENCES BAR ALLIED ACTIONS

Joint Front Still Blocked as Each Wants to Draw On Other Side

The United States and Britain, in their recent joint declaration of defense-tightening under a new high command which will lead all 26 anti-Axis countries in the world, are still finding many things unreconcilable between them which are standing in their way of perfect harmony.

As examples, the Miyako picked up the following facts Wednesday:

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, the paper says, found out that he had made a serious miscalculation in his speech at Congress soon after arrival in the United States. He said in the earlier part of the speech that the two Powers' larger common hereafter would be of the Atlantic seemingly with the aim of drawing America more to help Britain in the ocean where the country is greatly suffering from German attacks.

Prime Minister Discouraged

This declaration, to which Churchill expected a hearty support of the Congressmen, did not elicit any tangible response, which discouraged the Prime Minister. Then, apparently to curry favor of the men on the floor, Churchill dared to allude to the Japan-America naval engagements in the Pacific and flattered them by saying that although Japan was now getting the better of the American sea forces, its poor resources would soon be exhausted, to which all the floor rang with deafening applause.

From this fact, the British Prime Minister could see that America's concern is over the Pacific, and not over the Atlantic. Churchill, so far, anxiously anticipating the American support on the Atlantic, must have felt very sad, the Miyako remarks.

The British Government, as another example has just announced the progress of Anglo-Soviet diplomatic negotiations, chiefly conducted through Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden and the Soviet foreign affairs representative. The negotiations, as revealed by the announcement, was started prior to the outbreak of Japan's hostilities with America and Britain.

One noteworthy thing disclosed in connection with the announcement, is what was casually brought to light by the London press. The papers revealed that the negotiations would not be consolidated if Soviet Russia did not yield a few points—a fact which will be taken as good proof that the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is emboldening Russia against Britain. The Soviets would not accept the terms of the British unless greatly favorable to herself, to the embarrassment of Britain, the Miyako assures.

Commentator Explains Defeat

The same paper takes up as the third example the radio talk recently made by the noted British commentator, Frazer. The commentator, first explaining the reason of the British fleet's defeat by the Japanese sea forces in the East Asia, said that their loses were chiefly due to the British need of distributing sea forces around Egypt and Central East. Great Britain on all sides, he is reported to have said, could not be expected to always win.

Frazer then remarked that the British fleet in the East should have been supported by the American forces in the Pacific, which could not be realized much to the regret on the side of Britain. Thus he smartly brought blame on the American Navy. This was enhanced by the commentator's later remark that Britain would not have suffered such disastrous defeats if there had not been the America's losing battle at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii.

With these unsavory acts reported to be remaining between America and Britain, the alleged united command of their forces is shadowed with very unlucky omens, the Miyako predicts.

Pan-American Meet Outlook Held Dark

(Continued From Page 1)

neighborliness policy which has been taking in spite of the domestic difficulties.

U.S. in Delicate Position

"The United States cannot refuse to meet the demand in South America of automobiles and machine tools simply by saying that the manufacture of these machineries has been postponed nor can she reduce the current assignment of ships to the South American ports although the maritime transportation facilities to South America are in the hands of the United States. It would jeopardize the American prestige if she were to withdraw the good neighborliness policy for the simple reason that such aids cannot be coped due to the outbreak of war with Japan.

"At the time the United States planned the forthcoming conference, her intention apparently was to oust the Axis influence and bring the Latin American countries under her control by taking a strong attitude during the conference. This attitude, however, underwent a complete change and America is currently so desperately trying to humor various South American countries. The cause for this change, needless to say, is the crushing defeat she has suffered at the hands of the Japanese forces in Hawaii and Manila.

Argentine Backed Out

"Argentina was quick to realize the change in the American attitude and issued a statement recently to the effect that the Pan-American Foreign Ministers' Conference should be the various countries in the American Continent, and withdrew the representatives of her War and Navy Departments as originally planned, leaving only political and economic officials to take part in the convention. By this, Argentina definitely clarified her stand that she is completely opposed to America's policy to [illegible] she would run contrary to her sovereign rights or her traditional neutrality policy. The attitude of Argentina is causing a strong repercussion among other Latin American countries and it is believed that many of the countries will gradually support the Argentina policy.

"In connection with the common guarantee for the defense of the American Continent, Uruguay by acting as spokesman for the United States has been working feverishly for the joint defense on the Latin American countries with the result that Brazil gave consent to the dispatch of American troops to Portuguese Guinea while Chile was on the verge of concluding an agreement for military cooperation with the United States for the joint defense of the American Continent.

Chile Stresses Neutrality

"However, the pitiful reverses suffered by the United States in the Pacific had completely turned the table, and Chile issued a statement to the effect that she will definitely observe neutrality in the current war. The attention of the world should be drawn to the fact that three of the largest countries in South America have thus started to move counter to the wishes of the United States.

"The fact that America is dispatching Sumner Welles, United States Under-Secretary of State in place of American Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, is the indication of a reflection of the forthcoming conference at Rio de Janeiro might end in a failure. It is expected that Argentina, as she had done during the Pan-American Conference at Havana, will do her utmost in ending the conference in a fruitless effort insofar as the military problem is concerned.

Anglo-U.S. Pressure

"The Anglo-American Powers are making a blacklist in which are included the names of commercial concerns of both the Axis Powers and various South American countries by bringing pressure to bear upon them. In spite of the fact that Japan, Germany and Italy are not resuming trade relations with South America, the United States and Britain made the blacklist to meddle with the internal affairs of the Latin American countries on the ground that the economic activities of the Axis Powers will endanger the American Continent.

"If the reason given for compiling the blacklist is at all with reason, then America and Britain themselves are the ones who are menacing the American Continent since they are the only countries still trading with South America.

"For the sake of the honor of the independent States in South America, this question should by all means be taken up for discussion during the forthcoming conference at Rio de Janeiro."

U.S. Loses 700,000 Tons

Since the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia the United States have lost shipping aggregating 700,000 tons up to the end of December, reports a special Shanghai dispatch to a local paper.

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, January 8

ASAHI—Imperial Forces Rapidly Expand War Theater
Second Stage Emigration Plan to Manchoukuo
NICHI NICHI—Imperial Rescript Observance Day
Shoulder Victory Burden
YOMIURI—Tax Increase Plan in Coping With Protracted War
MIYAKO—Imperial Rescript Observance Day
HOCHI—New Year Military Review

Imperial Forces Rapidly Expand War Theater

ASAHI

As announced by the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters on Wednesday, the Imperial forces, keeping up their glorious victory, have rapidly been expanding military operations.

Although the enemy which abandoned Manila on January 2 have been putting up their last resistance at Corregidor and Bataan, they are now on the verge of collapse before speedy and fierce onslaughts of the Japanese land and air forces acting in close concert. The fate of the remnant troops under the command of General Douglas MacArthur is now completely doomed.

Meantime, the Imperial forces, carrying on a cyclonic drive on the western coast of the Malay Peninsula, are steadily closing in on the British troops defending Singapore. The fall of Kuantan and the airfield there greatly shocked the British Empire as it is right near the backdoor steps of Singapore. The Imperial Naval Air Force has been continuing bombing operations on Singapore, throwing the famous fortress into utter confusion and terror. In view of the speedy advance of our forces, the next strategic point to be brought under our control will very likely be Johore.

The military operations have also been steadily expanded in British Borneo. After taking control of the oil fields there, the Imperial Forces have been exerting their efforts for the rehabilitation of those fields. Besides, raw air raids were already launched by our force on New Britain Island, an important outpost for Australia.

The enemy's plans to bring heavy pressure on Japan by the ABCD encirclement have thus been frustrated in rapid succession before the powerful onslaught of the Imperial Forces.

Second Emigration Plan to Manchoukuo

The first five-year emigration plan to Manchoukuo was concluded rather successfully last year. With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia which afforded us a great opportunity for the southward advance, keen attention has naturally been focussed on the second plan. The Cabinet's decision on the second emigration plan has brought to the fore the fundamental question concerning the distribution of the Japanese race in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and clarified the fact that the Government's policy remains unaltered despite new developments.

According to the plan, 220,000 families are to be sent to Manchoukuo during the coming five years. Although the above figure is not necessarily impossible of realization when we consider the maintenance of manpower in wartime and the advance to the south, utmost caution must be exercised by the authorities for the successful execution of the plan. The people, too, must realise anew the significance of the development of Manchoukuo.

Imperial Rescript Observance Day

NICHI NICHI

Today is the first newly designated Imperial Rescript Observance Day. Since the inauguration of the East Asia Day (Koa Hokobi) some one and a half years ago, it was observed by the people faithfully in order to strengthen national solidarity for the accomplishment of the objective, the construction of a new Greater East Asia. With the establishment of the Imperial Rescript Observance Day, the entire nation should henceforth march on with fresh inspiration and courage. Although multiple efforts are needed for the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia, we must first of all observe and practise the Imperial Rescript granted at the time war was declared.

During one month following the promulgation of the Imperial Rescript, the Imperial Forces have scored glorious war results on the land, sea and air, unprecedented in world history. Although we firmly believe this glorious victory will be continued by our forces until the end of the current war, we must be fully aware that the enemy will try to maintain an obstinate resistance for a considerable time. What is needed in coping with such a situation is perseverance and endurance by the people. On this occasion, Imperial Rescript Observance Day, we must renew our efforts to the very end of war.

Shoulder Victory Burden

NICHI NICHI

The taxation increase bill to be presented to the 79th Imperial Diet session is said to aim at the increase of the annual revenue by approximately ¥1,100,000,000 during an ordinary year. At the 77th Imperial Diet session which was held before the declaration of war against the United States and Britain, when the indirect tax increase bill was approved, the Government explained that a direct tax increase bill would be introduced in the coming ordinary Diet session. The Finance Ministry authorities then explained that the projected bill would aim at a revenue increase by not less than ¥1,000,000,000.

Since then the domestic and international situation has changed entirely. The 78th extraordinary Diet session was opened following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the extraordinary military expenditures amounting to ¥2,800,000,000 were newly approved. Although the new direct tax increase bill aims at the revenue increase of approximately ¥1,000,000,000 which is about the same amount which the Government promised in the pre-war period, we rather feel it is small in amount when the new international situation confronting the nation is taken into consideration.

The projected taxation increase is rather lighter in comparison with the tax burdens being borne by the European and American countries. We are more than willing to bear this "victory" burden for the accomplishment of our mission in Greater East Asia.

Tax Increase Plan in Coping with Protracted War

YOMIURI

The Government has decided to present to the current Diet session a bill for the increase of direct taxes which aims at an increased national revenue by approximately ¥1,100,000,000 during an ordinary year. The wartime taxation system of the nation will be perfected when the bill is approved by the Diet, together with the indirect tax increase law which has already been put into effect last December.

Since the outbreak of the China Affair in 1937, the Government effected three tax increases until the epochal indirect tax increase last fall. The prepared direct tax increase is the fifth one since 1937. As the war becomes protracted, appropriate extraordinary military expenditures should not be met from mere temporary revenue sources, but wartime finance must be established on a semi-permanent basis in order to cope successfully with the long-term war.

Following the opening of the current European War, both Great Britain and Germany effected considerable increases in their taxes and have been trying to avoid vicious economic inflation by over issuance of bonds. The people in those countries, too, are fully collaborating with the Governments and are willingly bearing the heavy tax burdens. The proposed tax increase should have been made in this country much earlier and we have no objection for the Government's decision for the sake of the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia.

Imperial Rescript Observance Day

MIYAKO

The great impact the entire nation felt in the morning of December 8 can never be forgotton. We were filled with a feeling of trepidation to learn the Empire finally rose to fight against the United States and Britain and prayed for the victory of the Imperial forces. On the proclamation of the Imperial Rescript soon following the declaration of war, the entire nation was at the peak of tenseness. It was not a passing emotion, but was an ineffaceable determination. In order to reply to the August Wishes, we pledged to do our utmost for the successful conclusion of the War of Greater East Asia. The entire nation is again to renew its firm determination on this memorable day.

It is quite appropriate that the authorities have decided to stress more on the service to the nation through people's respective occupational fields instead of issuing more "don't" regulations which were more or less true in the case of the East Asia Day. Without such regulations, the people will voluntarily refrain from undesirable conduct in the wartime. Emphasis must be laid for the expansion of the nation's productive power and encouragement of savings.

New Year Military Review

HOCHI

The New Year military review to be held today at Yoyogi parade ground is quite significant in view of the new day which has dawned on East Asia following the glorious victory of the Imperial Army, Navy and Air forces in the Pacific. Coincidentally, the day falls on the one month anniversary of the promulgation of the Imperial Rescript granted soon after the declaration of war.

We are filled with deep emotions to have His Imperial Majesty the Emperor personally review the troops at the Yoyogi grounds today. We felt quite satisfied and reassured to see over 1,000 warplanes fly over the sky of the capital on Tuesday. We are again overwhelmed with the magnanimous August Virtue of His Imperial Majesty who will graciously attend the grand military review while the great war is now being carried out on the vast fronts. We cannot but help renew our determination to sacrifice ourselves for the cause of the Empire.

MISO, SHOYU PLACED ON TICKET SYSTEM

Effective January 10 in 6 Prefectures in Kanto and Kansai —Allocation Varies

In view of the necessity of preserving sufficient supply of miso and shoyu (bean-paste and Japanese sauce) to amply meet the demand under the worst circumstances, the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry has decided to enforce a chitbook system of distribution for these foodstuffs in the six important prefectures in the country; namely, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Aichi, Osaka, Kyoto and Hyogo, effective January 10.

According to the projected plan, the six prefectures mentioned will be divided into the Kanto and Kansai blocs, the first to comprise Tokyo, Kanagawa and Aichi prefectures and the second, to consist of Osaka, Kyoto and Hyogo prefectures.

In Tokyo, the chitbook system of distribution will be introduced in Tokyo city; in Kanagawa, in the seven cities of Yokohama, Kawasaki, Yokosuka, Fujisawa, Hiratsuka, Kamakura and Odawara; in Aichi, six cities comprising Nagoya, Toyohashi, Okazaki, Ichinomiya, Handa and Seto; in Osaka, seven cities of Osaka, Fuse, Toyonaka, Kishiwada, Sakai, Suita and Ikeda and the town of Moriguchi; in Kyoto, Kyoto city and in Hyogo, eight cities of Kobe, Amagasaki, Itami, Nishinomiya, Ashiya, Shikama, Akashi and Himeji and 21 other towns and villages.

Kanto, Kansai Allocation

The allocation of miso per person a day in the Kanto bloc will be 6 momme, and shoyu, 3 go 5 shaku per person a month. In the Kansai, the allocation will be 3.3 monme of miso per person a day and 4 go 5 shaku of shoyu per person a month.

The difference in quantity to be distributed is ascribable to the fact that the people in the Kansai district consume more shoyu and less miso.

Since the chitbook system of distribution is to be enforced regularly as from the beginning of February, it is understood that a provisional measure will be taken between January 10 until the end of the month.

No Red-Tape

Meanwhile, it has been decided in Tokyo that as a temporary measure, the distribution of these subsidiary articles of diet will be effected by utilizing the chitbook issued for rice until the end of this month.

For the 22 days' requirement, the supply of miso has been set at 150 momme, and shoyu at 2 go. Those who eat out will be exempt from the distribution.

No ticket will be issued as all it needs for each household to obtain the supply will be to have the number of members in the family certified by the head of the neighborhood association and make the purchase at the usual store.

Cabinet Body Sets Tax Increase Plan

(Continued From Page 1)

magazines): The present charge of five-rin for 60 grams or its fraction will be changed to one-sen for 100 grams or its fraction.

Fourth-class mail matter (documents, printed matter, photographs): The present charge of three-sen for 120 grams or its fraction will be raised to four-sen for 100 grams or its fraction.

Fifth-class mail matter (Seeds of agricultural products): The charge of one-sen for 120 grams or its fraction will be raised to one-sen for 100 grams or its fraction.

In this connection it is recalled that the existing postal fee system has been in force since April 1, 1937.

Victory for Japan Seen as Certainty

(Continued from Page 1)

the path of our nation.

"With this spirit and with the modern weapons in our hands, I am confident that the glory of our Empire shall radiate with even greater intensity. The spirit of the Japanese people is to find life in death, to die and thus to live. As there were no men who could stand with composure and fearlessness before the scintillating Japanese sword that was wielded by our ancestors, so there are none today who can face our military might, our guns, boats and planes, which are handled by men protected by an impenetrable shield of yamato-damashi. Thus I am led to feel that the victory in this war is already in our grasp.

"However, we must not even for a moment permit ourselves to be off-guard, nor imbibe excessively from the cup of joy over the victories of our men at the front; rather must we carry our steel resolve from the beginning to the end of the War, never flagging in our determination. From the nature of a modern war and the intrinsic nature of the War of Greater East Asia, I feel that in this war we must fight to build and build to fight. Unless our victories continue without a let, we will never be able to reach our ultimate goal.

"The task of construction is not to be shouldered solely by the Japanese but with the Japanese people, who are showered by the glory of the Imperial Power, forming the nucleus and aided by other peoples living in East Asia. We must lead these people to that sought-for goal. The work of construction is not easy. So many are the difficulties and so long will be the trail. But it is my firm and unshakable belief that as long as the Japanese people are fired with the spirit of dying in order to live, to find life in death, no barrier, no obstacle can stand in their way.

"The Japanese people are now surging forward, all of them fully anxious to do their part in putting His Majesty the Emperor's heart at rest. What could be a greater, a more sublime mission than this? Hand in hand, we shall march ever forward to victory."

NATION TO STRESS GLIDER IMPORTANCE

Role in Modern Warfare as Proved by Blitz of Crete Pointed Out

Sensing that gliders will play an important role in modern warfare as already exemplified by the German Army in its blitzkrieg attack on the Island of Crete by conveying troops in gliders, Japan has of late been seriously pushing the idea toward making the nation glider conscious. Today, the plan has practically been realized for according to a decision made by the Education Ministry, all middle schools in the country will soon have compulsory hours to train their students in glider flying.

At present indication, Domei reports that third year boys will be required to spend 30 hours per year in learning the art of glider flying, while fourth and fifth year students will be compelled to give 40 and 30 hours respectively.

In addition to this plan, the Education Ministry will hold seasonal temporary schools for glider training in 18 districts in the country among which Nagano Prefecture will be named as the central seat in view of its equipment facilities.

According to the Education Ministry, the zeal shown by middle school students to learn glider flying has been increasing yearly. Records checked by the Ministry reveal that in 1938, there were only three middle schools which possessed their own gliders. Training was optional then.

Today, however, there are 602 schools including colleges where some training is conducted for the volunteer students and this is a great increase over the year 1937 when there were only 42 students. As to the number of gliders in use, it is said there are 45.

In view of the enthusiasm shown by the students, it is said the Education Minister deemed it advisable to introduce the additional curriculum and the authorities hope that Japan will soon recruit glider fliers who can equal the crack Wild Eagles of the Japanese Air Force in exploits and adventures.

Increase of 126,000

To pray for the Imperial Japanese armed forces' success in the War of Greater East Asia and for the completion of the war 613,000 persons paid homage at the Grand Shrine at Ise during four days ending January 3 and the figure represents an increase of 126,000 compared with the corresponding period of last year, it is reported by a local paper.

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

A group of four traveling theatrical troupes that from time to time toured the country districts for cultural purposes, will give a joint program at the National New Theater (Kokumin Shin Gekijo) at Tsukiji, daily with matinees on Saturday and Sunday from January 9 to 15. Evening performances will start from 6 p.m. and matinees from 1 p.m. The troupes participating are: the Toho Traveling Culture, the Kagotora Traveling Entertainment, the Yoshimoto Traveling Performance and the Shochiku National Traveling Dramatic Troupes. The Tokyo performances are supported by the Board of Information, The Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun and is sponsored by the Japan Traveling Dramatic Company League.

A short course in Japanese language sponsored by the Japanese Language Education Promotion Society of the Education Ministry will be given at the Toa School, Jimbocho, Kanda-ku, from January 19 to March 5.

Prizes for the year 1941 in water color painting were awarded to Fujio Yamamoto for his picture "A Mischievous Boy" and to Akira Fuwa for "Figure of a Lady." Both pictures were exhibited at the Japan Water Color Society Exhibition.

The Victorious New Year Flower Arrangement Show opened on the seventh floor of the Matsuzakaya department store, Ueno, on Tuesday and will continue through Saturday. Today at 1 p.m. Mrs. Josui Oshikawa, well known Japanese flower arrangement teacher, will give a talk on her experiences in teaching Japanese flower arrangement during her recent tour of the United States.

A New Year meeting of the Wartime Little Nation will be held from 1 p.m. on Sunday at the Ryogoku Public Hall under the sponsorship of the Tokyo Municipality. The program will include "Story Telling" by Takehiro Kurune, famous juvenile story writer; dances by members of the Kobato and Koto Children Dance Groups; and movies of Hitler Jugend.

The Morphology Conversazione Society will hold a get-together meeting at the Japan Dental College Conference room, Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi-ku, on Thursday, January 15, from 6 p.m.

Mr. Joseph Rosenstock will conduct the New Symphony Orchestra in its first concert of the year to be given at the Hibiya Public Hall, 7 p.m. Wednesday, January 14. The program will include Beethoven's Symphony No. 7; Schubert's "Rosamunde" ballet music; Smetana's Symphonic Poem, "The Moldava", and Wagner's Prelude to the opera, "Tannhaeuser" The concert will be sponsored by the Society for the Assistance of Hokkaido Students in Tokyo.

In observance of the Imperial Rescript Observance Day, several special programs will be broadcast today over the national radio network.

The singing of the National Anthem will start a special program at noon, followed by the transmission of recordings of the reading of the Imperial Rescript and of a speech made by Premier General Hideki Tojo with regard to the Imperial Rescript.

A transmission from the Open Air Auditorium, Hibiya Park, will follow featuring Japanese national songs rendered by the Japan Broadcasting Chorus and the Tokyo Civic Institute Chorus with the accompaniment of a band composed of members of the All-Kanto Brass Band League and the Seio Brass Band. The program will be concluded with performances of Japanese marches and military songs, played by brass and percussion bands, alternately conducted by Harukichi Sato, Kenkichi Kubota, and former Army Bandmaster, Ryuichi Ito.

Captain Hideo Hiraide, spokesman of the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters, will speak over the radio at 8 p.m. today. Upon the conclusion of his speech, a musical program will be given including brass band performances by the Japan Broadcasting Brass Band and a choral offering in two parts titled "Songs of the Holy War." In the first part, Professors Eitaro Katayama and Toshiaki Okamoto will both conduct the Japan Broadcasting Chorus in their own compositions with vocal solos by Ryozo Okuda, tenor. In the second part, Mr. Itsuro Hattori will conduct the Japan Broadcasting Chorus and the Japan Broadcasting Brass Band in recent war songs such as "Breaking the ABCD Encirclement," "The Naval Battle of Hawaii" and "The Fall of Hongkong."

Education Minister Dr. Kunihiko Hashida will address the people over the national radio program at 7:30 p.m. today.

Light music in today's radio program includes Japanese orchestra selections played by the Tokyo Broadcasting Orchestra under the baton of Mr. Yuzuru Ike, following the 8 a.m. news broadcast; music for factory workers, gymnastic exercises at 3:30 p.m.; and chorus performances by the Japan Broadcasting Chorus at 5 p.m.

Mr. Sukenari Yokoyama, director-general of the General Affairs Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, will speak over the national radio program at 7:30 a.m. today.

"An Unforgettable Impression," is the subject of a radio talk by Mr. Kunihiko Okura, well-known businessman, at 6 p.m. today.

Mr. Yasuji Kiyose, noted musical composer, has moved his residence to No. 5, Kitami-Cho, Setagaya-ku.

Noh performances by members of the Kenno Society will be given at the Umewaka Noh Stage, No. 343 Kitashinagawa 6-Chome, Shinagawa-Ku, at 12:30 p.m., Saturday, January 10.

Skiing courses will be opened at the Kanko Hotel, Akakura, for two weeks beginning Sunday, January 11.

In commemoration of the late Mr. Yukichi Fukazawa, founder and first president of Keio University, a tea party will be held at the university at Mita, Shiba-ku, at 2:30 p.m., Saturday, January 10. On the occasion, Mr. Masanori Ito will give a lecture on "Past and Future of the War of Greater East Asia". An exhibition of relics connected with the late savant will also be held at the university, as every year.

Coinciding with the Imperial Rescript Observance Day being observed throughout Japan on the 8th day of each month, a similar observance has been decided for the same day throughout Manchoukuo.

Mr. Yasuhiro Takata, director of the Nagasaki Higher Commercial School, passed away early Monday morning at his residence at Nagasaki, following a protracted illness. The late educator, who was 47 years old at the time of his death, previously served as chief of the Religions Bureau of the Education Ministry and in other high administrative posts.

Professor S. Iida of the school's teaching staff has been temporarily named as the director.

Military Pact Set For U.S., Australia

(Continued from Page 1)

tralia practically ceased to belong to the British Empire and having become the 49th American state.

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger stresses that President Roosevelt thus succeeded in gaining a first effective foothold on the British Empire, which fact, however, only marked the beginning of a process of taking over the heritage of Great Britain on the part of America. The paper points out that this whole affair sheds a vivid light on the state of dependence on America in which the proud Empire of Great Britain is now finding itself.

Churchill for Home

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 6.—Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, left Canada two days ago aboard a British cruiser and is scheduled to arrive in England Friday, according to reports received here today.

Although his movements are wrapped in the usual secrecy, Prime Minister Churchill is believed to have boarded the cruiser at Halifax.

Mr. Churchill is expected to make an announcement in Parliament Saturday regarding the results of his American visit.

Blockade Seen Smashed

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—Destruction of the British, Dutch and American military blockade of Japan as a result of the Japanese military successes has seen also the smashing of the economic blockade against the Japanese Empire, writes the well-known London economic daily Financial News, according to reports received here today.

Vitally important raw-material districts now have been occupied by Japan while the Allied naval power, which had been incapable of cutting Japanese lines of communication, has been nearly destroyed, the paper was quoted as saying.

Japan Times & Advertiser

Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 157 Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku; Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.
NAGOYA, 7, Oike-cho 2-chome, Naka-ku, Tel. Naka (3) 5080.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

LOCAL ADVERTISING RATES:
Per inch: One insertion, ¥5.00; Three consecutive insertions, ¥12.00; six consecutive insertions, ¥20.00.
Notice of births, marriages and deaths ¥5.00 per insertion.
Rate card for advertising for long period will be sent on application.

Address all communications relating to the Editorial Department to the Editor, and all communications relating to subscriptions, advertising and general business matters to the Business Manager.

Agreement Said Reached On Manila Administration

(Continued from Page 1)

waving Rising Sun flags, they were stopped by the American soldiers who watched them for the reason that the United States air force might attack the barracks.

"In order to save them from the Japanese fliers' attacks they climbed to the roof of the barrack and wrote, 'Detention Camp for Japanese Men', in white paint, which was fortunately noticed by a Japanese flier who waved a handkerchief.

"As a result, the American soldiers' malicious scheme to kill the Japanese with Japanese bombs was foiled. But native inhabitants at Baguio indulged in looting the Japanese stores there. When the rescued Japanese returned home they found their merchandise as well as furniture completely disappeared.

Similar brutality was committed by American soldiers at Tuguegarao, 300 kilometers north of Baguio, report the correspondents.

"At dawn of December 8, 16 Japanese there were sent to the penitentiary by gendarmes. On hearing that the Imperial Japanese armed forces were approaching, the Japanese were handcuffed or fettered to be taken to Baguio on the morning of December 10. In this manner, Japanese had to cover the distance of 160 kilometers winding through steep mountain regions. They arrived at Bontoc on the night of December 12 and from there they were sent to their destination, Baguio, with 30 Japanese at Bontoc, to live the life of internment."

H. OBA
HAIR DRESSING PARLORS
Ladies Hair Shampoo, Electrical Face and Head Massage
PERMANENT WAVE
(Rapid Hair Drying Process)
Branch Parlor:
Basement of Imperial Hotel Lobby
Main Parlor:
No. 4, Tamuracho, 1-chome
Tel. No. 1062 Ginza

DRY CLEANING, DYEING & LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING
株式會社 白洋舍
HAKUYO-SHA CO., LTD.
Tel. Shiba (43) 353. Shibuya (46) 50. Yokohama Branch: Tel. (2) 2375

"RENE" PERMANENT WAVE
FAMOUS FRENCH FORMULA—
BLENDED OILS—BY COMPAGNIE RENE
Where such delicately precious things as your hair and skin, your face and hands, are concerned, you have every right to demand a staff of conscientious beauty experts as well as the safest, finest beauty preparations and equipment. We not only recognize, but anticipate your demands.
Tokyo: Osaka Building, Kojimachi. Tel.: Ginza 5181
MI-MI
MAISON DE BEAUTE
Yokohama: Bluff Tel.: 2-1612

Horii Myriagraph
"King" of Home-Made Duplicators
HORII MYRIAGRAPH, ROTARY and FLAT
Durable, Efficient and Economical
MYRIATYPE DRY-PROCESS STENCIL PAPER,
CARBON-PAPER for Typewriter and Pencil
HORII & CO.
KAJI-CHO, KANDA, TOKYO
Tel. Nob. Kanda [illegible]
BRANCHES:
Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Seoul

Office: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: MASAO TAKAHASHI